"IT IS THE GREATEST CHEW ON EARTH"

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

Sheriff's Sale.

KENNEBEC ss. Taken on execution, wherein E. Berry of East Livermore, is the county of Androscoggin, is creditor, and William S. Pike of Vienna, in the county of Kennebec, is debtor, and to be sold by public auction, on Saturday, the fifth day of March, A. D. 1892, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of Heath and Tuell, in Vienna, in said county of Kennebec, the following described real estate, and all the right, title and interest which the said William S. Pike has in and to the same, or had on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1892, the time when the same was seized on execution, to wit: A certain piece, or parcel of land, situated in said Fayette, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning on the west side of the road leading from Wayne to Fayette Corner, at the northeast corner of the Rose Kidder lot, so called; thence northerly by the west line of said road to land of H. Kent; thence westerly by the line of said Kent's south line to the wall on the west side of the barn; thence northerly by said wall to land occupied by Timothy Nichols; thence westerly by said Nichol's land as far as it extends west; thence southerly thirty-seven rods to land of M. H. Kent; thence westerly twenty-six rods to a stake and stones; thence southerly by said Kent's land thirty-seven rods; thence westerly about one hundred and forty-five rods to land formerly occupied by John Gilbert; thence southerly about thirty-five rods by said Gilbert's land; thence westerly to the end of said lot; thence southerly by the line of said lot to land formerly owned by Rose Elliot; thence easterly by said Elliot's line to the first mentioned bounds, containing one hundred acres more or less, excepting the premises conveyed to said William S. Pike by Ira V. Pike, by deed dated November 28th, 1888, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds, book 364, Page 175.

WM. H. LIBBY, *Deputy Sheriff.*
February 5, 1892. 3t14

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1892.*

CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of ADELINE C. PLUMMER, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate, then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1892.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of NOYES S. SHERBURNE, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court, then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of ALEXANDER WOODMAN, late of Augusta, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to

Feb. 5, 1892. 3t* OSCAR HOLWAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the last will and testament of ALEXANDER WOODMAN, late of Augusta, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to

Feb. 5, 1892. 3t* OLIVE E. WOODWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of CLARINDA A. SMITH, late of Monmouth, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to

Jan. 25, 1892. 3t* ALBERT G. SMITH.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1892.*

A petition having been presented by E. W. HASKELL, Administrator of the estate of ROBERT B. TURNER, late of Augusta, deceased, for distribution to heirs of money in his hands:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.* 3t5

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1892.*

KELVIN B. HANKS, Administrator on the estate of ZIBA HANKS, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate, then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 3t5

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1892.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of LOUISA NEAL, late of Litchfield, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.* 3t5

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Court of Insolvency at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1892.*

WM. H. LIBBY, Assignee on the insolvent estate of FRED W. LIBBY of Augusta, having filed his first account for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given two weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, on the 9th of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Insolvency then to be holden at Augusta, at 2 o'clock P. M., and show cause, if any, why said account should not be allowed.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 3t15*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1892.*

On petitions for the appointment of LENDALL TIPPORE, Trustee under the wills of H. D. RICE of Augusta, and Samuel Weiss of Hallowell, in place of Trustee deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitions should not be granted.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 15*

THE MAINE FARMER,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

BADGER & MANLEY,

Water Street, Augusta.

Within two doors of the Bridge.

TERMS:

$2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

FREE OF POSTAGE.

IF NOT PAID WITHIN THE YEAR, $2.50 WILL BE CHARGED.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

For one inch space, $3.50 for three insertions, and seventy-two cents for each subsequent insertion. Special Notices, $1.50 per inch for each insertion. All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance.

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C. S. AYER, J. W. KELLOGG.

Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &C.

BADGER & MANLEY, Publishers and Proprietors. "OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN." TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, in Advance.

VOL. LX. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1892. No. 17.

Two millions eight hundred thousand bushels of corn were shipped from New York to Europe in a single week.

Mr. O. B. Hadwen, a veteran orchardist of Worcester, told the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, that apples grown in grass land will keep longer than those grown where the land is kept under cultivation. We are inclined to believe Mr. Hadwen correct. And apples grown on high land will keep longer than those grown on the lower levels.

Winter butter making pays much better than summer, as one can easily see if he has followed the market for the past year. Dairymen should change over more of their cows to run fresh in winter. This will relieve the overcrowded market in summer and carry the milk over to the higher prices of winter. Butter rules from thirty-three to fifty per cent. higher in winter than in early summer.

At a recent Saturday meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the speaker Prof. Humphrey of the experiment station, criticised the public school system claiming that the dominating idea is too largely literary. The scholar is taught to learn from text books information of no consequence about remote countries, while he is left ignorant of the world in his own dooryard.

Don't think you cannot test the cream yield of your cows if you have not a Babcock tester. Set each cows' milk from time to time in a deep can by itself and note the result; or select a sample and set it in a percent. glass. This method is old fashioned and will not be mathematically accurate, but it will readily show the difference between good milk and poor. All dairymen may not be able to have costly appliances but there are none who cannot test their milk.

As usual the Oxford County Agricultural Society is the first in the field with its premium list and regulations for the year 1892, it being the fiftieth exhibition of the Society. Appended is the Treasurer's report for the past year, from which we learn the Society expended $5,143 61 in constructing a new grand stand and new stalls for the horses. The receipts for the year were nearly five thousand dollars. We acknowledge the compliment of a position on one of their important stock committees.

Prof. S. A. Forbes, State Entomologist of Illinois, has imported from France a package of the germs of a destructive disease of the white grub. The disease is produced by a fungus similar to that which has infested the chinch bug in Illinois for several years past. The package received consists of the spores of the fungus These can be grown artificially in gelatine and so obtained in unlimited quantities. Professor Forbes has begun the artificial culture of this fungus, and will experiment with it on our American white grubs and on other insects.

It is now a good time to cut scions. They should be cut when wood is not frozen. Sometimes the young twigs of fruit trees are injured by a sudden change from a warm day, or worse yet, a series of them, to an extremely low temperature. Up to this writing there has been no change this winter severe enough to work injury, but there is time enough for it yet, and scions cut now will be sure to be all right. Keep in a cool, damp cellar, packed in damp sawdust, or stand them on end, with the butts in moist sand. All scions should be kept where the buds will not start before setting.

The officers of the State Agricultural Society, it seems, have come to the conclusion, the *Farmer* has so long been advocating, that our unrivalled collections of horses, cattle and sheep and the products of the varied industries of the State are of sufficient interest to draw the people together at the annual exhibitions without the addition of outside attractions at great expense. This is a grand step for them to take and will be a means of making the exhibition more popular than ever. Under the level-headed lead of President Jerrard the Society is sure to win the popular favor and score another success

In the discussion on grape growing the other day at Cornish, the question was asked how to proceed with an old vine that had been neglected and allowed to grow at random. Mr. Brown answered that the best course would be to cut it back to the ground and begin anew. One can then start the training as it ought to be done. As to the time this pruning should be done, Mr. Herbert A. Cook of Shrewsbury, told the Worcester Horticultural Society that he prunes any time after the leaves fall in autumn, till April. The best season, however, he claimed was from the first of March to the first of April. Vines will fruit but little unless properly pruned.

Send in the questions, the more the better. It is the desire of all hands to make the *Farmer* a source of information to all its readers. There are any amount of questions arising every day in the experience of farmers on which information is desired. We may not be able to answer all that can be asked, but much valuable information without doubt can thus be brought out. Send along the queries, and with them let us have communications of greater length. The feeding, breeding, handling and care of the cattle, colts, sheep and pigs, are full of suggestions that may well bring out important communications, while the working of the soil and the seeding of the land now close at hand are matters full of importance on which there is always something to learn. So, too, the matter of implements and their peculiar characteristics are fruitful topics for consideration, and on which farmers want reliable information. Neither the mind nor the pen of the farmer should be inactive while there is so much around calling for intelligent attention. The *Farmer* is always ready to do its part and it asks you, by suggestion and by effort, to aid in the work.

A Good Farm and a Pleasant Home.

When at Cornish at different times we had frequently heard mention of the Pike Brothers' dairy business, in distinction to the general practice of the farmers of that vicinity in keeping oxen and steers as the principal stock of the farms. When at the recent State Pomological meeting we met the gentlemen Pike—W. W. Pike and F. B. Pike—and gladly accepted an invitation kindly extended to visit their farm and inspect their dairy, stock, etc., in person. The farm is located about a mile and a half out of Cornish village, and on the top of one of those high swells of land which make up most of the surface of that quarter of York county. It is reached only by a long ascent that in a less hilly section would be called a hard hill, but which in a locality where level roads are hardly known is no more than is common to the section. The farm being located on the top of the eminence, though a hill farm is by no means a hilly farm; the fields being broad and smooth and but slightly inclined. The buildings, all new and elegant are pleasantly located high up over the country round about, and overlooking the picturesque Ossipee Valley and the grand old hills of Baldwin, Hiram and Porter, beyond with the peaks of the White Mountains of New Hampshire in the distance. A grander combination of mountain vastness and quiet pastoral beauty in one broad panorama can hardly be found. It is no way surprising that this family should appreciate a farm home set in so much of Nature's grandeur and beauty.

The barn is a model in its way, one hundred feet long with basement under the whole, and all finished to suit the good judgment of the proprietors. The stalls for the horses and tie-up for the cows take up one side of the barn, and an ell from the corner makes room for the young stuff that is being raised. All this is sheathed up so that the temperature even of the coldest weather is under control and at the pleasure of those whose have the stock in charge. Running water flows into a tub set in a niche of the tie-up in the rear of the stock and opening to the yard as well as to the barn, and from which the cattle are watered in the barn, the water being taken to them in pails. It is claimed the watering can be done in less time and with less labor in this way than to untie the cattle.

Butter making is the special business of the farm and to this the chief attention is given. Of course this means a herd of Jersey cattle. Fifty head is the number now in the barn, about half of them American Cattle Club and the others high grade. About half of them are in milk and the others young heifers of all ages that have been bred on the farm. In the herd are some fine representatives of the breed and which would grace any collection. Drafts have been made from the Blanchard herd at Cumberland, the Pierce stock of Baldwin, and the herd of Mr. King of South Paris. The bull now at the head took the first prize in his class at the New England Fair last fall at Worcester, then the property of Mr. King. The leanto is kept neat and sweet and the cattle clean by a sprinkling of sawdust each day. The stock is not high fed. Ensilage from sweet corn fodder is used in part. The cows are supplied with a light ration only of grain feed, chiefly cotton seed meal. Butter is made at the farm the younger brothers doing the entire work in the dairy room. The cream is now churned by hand power in a thirty-five gallon Stoddard churn, but it is in contemplation to put in an engine to do the churning, cut the corn for ensilage, saw wood, etc. The Cooley system for creaming the milk is used. A choice article of butter is made for which plenty of customers are found at steady prices. So long as butter is the specialty aimed for, it is purposed to increase the cows and grow less young stock.

In the business of this farm is found enough to engage the attention and invite the ambition of the two young men carrying it on. And why should it not? The business calls for all of intellectual application that any may choose to give it; managed with business ability it affords a liberal profit on the capital invested; and located in its charming surroundings, no business can be more inviting or bring more health, enjoyment and independence.

Scientific Feeding.

Some months since, we noted the fact of an experiment under way at the Kansas Experiment Station, of a comparison of results of feeding steers with "balanced rations," and with ground grain as against the common practice in that State of whole corn, and in open yards as against barn shelter. The work was done with twenty three-year old grade Shorthorn steers, averaging about 1200 lbs. The object was to gain information, first, on the value of shelter; second, the feeding value of corn meal as against ear corn; and third, the effect of a "balanced ration" compared with a corn ration fed both whole and ground. Prof. C. C. Georgeson reports to the *Breeders' Gazette* the results of the work up to Jan. 25, which we reproduce as of interest to all feeders, East or West. The experiment is not concluded, the figures given being only a report of progress.

The following brief tables will show the result of the feeding from Nov. 30 till Jan. 25—fifty-five days:

LOT I—FIVE STEERS IN BARN ON "BALANCED RATION."

Weight Jan. 25	6,982 lbs.
Weight Nov 30	6,104 lbs.
Gain in fifty-five days	878 lbs.
Average daily gain per head, 3.3 lbs.	

Fed consumed and cost of same:

Corn meal	4,992 lbs at .55	per cwt	$19.75
Shorts	1,876 lbs. at .54	per cwt	8.51
Bran	630 lbs. at .54	per cwt	2.86
Cotton seed	633 lbs. at $1.35	per cwt	8.57
Hay	362 lbs. at .25	per cwt	.90
Corn fodder	455 lbs. at .12½	per cwt	.56
Total cost of feed			$40.69
Cost per pound of gain, 6.6 cents.			

LOT II—FIVE STEERS IN BARN ON CORN MEAL AND CORN FODDER.

Weight Jan. 25	6,526 lbs.
Weight Nov. 30	6 055 lbs.
Gain in fifty-five days	471 lbs.
Average daily gain per head, 1.7 lbs.	

Feed consumed and cost of same:

Corn meal	5,480 lbs. at .55	per cwt	$30.14
Corn fodder	1,128 lbs. at .12½	per cwt	1.40
Total cost of feed			$31.54
Cost per pound of gain, 6.69 cents.			

LOT III—FIVE STEERS IN BARN ON EAR CORN AND CORN FODDER.

Weight Jan. 25	6,684 lbs.
Weight Nov. 30	6,077 lbs.
Gain in fifty-five days	607 lbs.
Average daily gain per head, 2.2 lbs.	

Feed consumed and cost of same:

Ear corn	6,765 lbs. at .55	per cwt	$31.79
Corn fodder	1,265 lbs. at .12½	per cwt	1.16
Total cost of feed			$34.95
Cost per pound of gain, 5.76 cents.			

LOT IV—FIVE STEERS IN YARD ON EAR CORN AND CORN FODDER.

Weight Jan. 25	6,736 lbs.
Weight Nov. 30	6,133 lbs.
Gain in fifty-five days	603 lbs.
Average daily gain per head, 2.9 lbs.	

Feed consumed and cost of same:

Ear corn	7,920 lbs. at .47	per cwt	$34.31
Corn fodder	3,797 lbs. at .12½	per cwt	3.46
Total cost of feed			$37.70
Cost per pound of gain, 6.25 cents.			

AVERAGE BY COUNTIES. TABLE ACCOMPANYING MIDWINTER BULLETIN.

	Androscoggin.	Aroostook.	Cumberland.	Franklin.	Hancock.	Knox.	Kennebec.	Lincoln.	Oxford.	Penobscot.	Piscataquis.	Somerset.	Sagadahoc.	Waldo.	Washington.	York.	General Average.
Number of returns from each county	11	7	8	12	5	6	16	2	25	11	5	15	7	7	4	9	150
1. Give amount and kind of farm stock being wintered, as compared with last year	*10 *10	*10	*10 *8	*10 *15	*7½	*6	*15	—25	*10	*25 *5	*15 *10	*18 *15	*5	*10 *7		*15 *8	*11½ *10 8–11
2. What is the comparative value of same?																	
3. What proportion of the farmers feed grain in winter, and to what kinds of stock?.....Per cent.	96	75	78	93	80	68	70	50	85	60	72	75	64	85	66	80	73½
4. What kinds of grain are fed, and what proportion is produced on the farms?.....Per cent.	27	75	25	15	20	18	46	10	30	25	40	55	12	46	44	20	33½
5. What products of the farms are sold in your vicinity?	Apples Butter Cheese Sweet Corn Horses Cows Y'ng Stock Hogs Sw'l Fruits Vegetables Eggs	Sheep Potatoes Cattle Cheese Horses Oats Wool	Butter Apples Hay Potatoes Cows Horses Calves Oxen Cream Sweet Corn	Apples Hay Sweet Corn Butter Cream Beef Sheep Wool.	Eggs Beef Hay Potatoes Oats Butter	Hay Apples Potatoes Butter Beans Stock Truck Eggs	Butter Apples Potatoes Live Stock Hay Beans Oats Eggs Sheep	Hay Potatoes Eggs Oxen	Apples Potatoes Butter Cheese Sweet Corn Eggs Stock Horses	Hay Stock Butter Cheese Eggs	Horses Butter Hay Oats Sheep	Butter Hay Sweet Corn Apples Beans Potatoes Wool Tannin Beef Pork Horses	Hay Butter Eggs Apples Truck Cows Horses	Eggs Poultry Hay Horses Sheep Wool	Potatoes Hay Oats Eggs Beef Poultry	Butter Beef Cream Apples Hay Potatoes Horses	
6. Give the present home market value of the following:																	
Hay	$10 40	$8 00	$10 50	$9 50	$9 30	$10 00	$9 00	$11 00	$11 00	$8 50	$8 00	$9 75	$11 00	$11 00	$13 00	$11 50	$10 00
Oats	47	43	50	47	46	48	45	45	45	48	46	46	45	43	52	48	46¾
Corn (Western)	63	75	62	57	65	65	65	70	62	62	71	70	62	67	70	62	66 7–16
Apples	1 25	2 50	1 50	1 50	1 75	1 50	1 25	1 50	1 40	1 15	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 20	1 55	1 50	1 48 7–16
Potatoes	41	25	45	37	45	43	45	40	31	36	38	34	47	32	42	40	37½
Butter	24	19	24	22	24	25	23	25	24	23	24	22	25	24	24	25	23 5–16
Pork	06¾						6								6		6 1–12
Beans	2 25	2 00	1 75	3 00	1 87				1 90	1 85	2 00				1 90	2 00	2 04 5–11
Cheese	13	11	15	17			10										13
Lambs		3 00															3 00
Wool		32					5¾										33
Beef	05	04	05	02					24	20		24					4 5–6
Eggs, per dozen																	27½
7. What proportion of cows are fresh in winter?...Per cent.	40½	22	25	25	9	19	31	18	28	20	40	27	30	30	24	30	
8. What proportion of farms are capable of carrying more stock on their own resources, than last year?...Per cent.	40	10	40	10		75	45		45	80	90	75	75	75	65	50	55 5–14
9. What efforts are being made to increase the fertility of the farms?	Ans—Fertilizers; increase of stock; more grain fed; better methods in caring for and applying manure.																
10. What proportion of farmers carefully husband and properly apply all the manure made by their farm animals.....Per cent.	55	30	15	48	15	30	33	10	30	20	22	22	25	10	18	23	24½

*Increase. —Decrease.

Would like to know the cause and the remedy, if any. I have used ashes and salt around them, but it makes no difference in their fruiting.

Also, I have some pear trees known as the Flemish Beauty and Clapp's Favorite which blossom, but blight. Would like to know if there is any remedy. Any one answering the above, would greatly oblige,

Ripley. G. R. SAMPSON.

Will some of the readers of the *Farmer* reply to the above queries? EDITOR.

A Good Record.

We referred last fall, in our notice of the Oxford County Fair, to the several fine herds of Jersey cattle kept in the towns of Paris and Norway, representatives of which were in the prize ring at that exhibition. The herd of Mr S. M. King, South Paris, is well known also at our State Fair. We have some figures from Mr. King's herd showing that it is making a good record at the churn as well as at the fairs. The cow, Effie's Favorite, four years old, sired by Favorite's Pride, recently gave thirty-four inches Cooley can cream in one week, equivalent to seventeen pounds of butter. Mr. King's herd is rich in Stoke Pogis blood, and good blood and good performance combined make valuable animals. Such stock we never shall have too much of.

Midwinter Bulletin.

In presenting this "Midwinter Bulletin," I wish, first, to thank the farmers for their very prompt and definite replies to my circulars of inquiry. This work has been wholly gratuitous on your part, and has brought to this office items of much general interest. I know of no better way to get at the true condition and prevailing interests of the State than to go upon the farms, and into the homes of our active, intelligent farmers. The questions have been framed, not only for the purpose of ascertaining all the facts possible, but to set us to studying on some of the problems of the day, by laying out to view the common practices.

The bulletin will be mailed to every farmer whose name we are able to obtain. If any one in any vicinity knows of parties in their vicinity, who have not received one, he will confer a favor by sending their names to this office, on a postal card. It is a price pie which holds good every time, and in all organizations, that the good of the greatest number should be sought. Therefore we seek to reach each and every man in our State, who may take an interest in our work.

Many hundreds of replies have been received from one hundred and thirty towns, and from every county. They show thought and study, and are, I believe, worthy of careful consideration. The compiles to questions one, seem to indicate a general advance in the number and quality of the cows and young stock; while in many sections horses are taking the place of oxen for the work of the farm. The replies to question two, indicate a gain in prices to cows and neat stock, and a slight decline in the market value of horses. From some sections come complaints that importations of horses have crowded out the home raised, and so glutted the market as to keep down the sell good, young horses at any price. This would seem to indicate that our horse raisers are not breeding in the right lines for profit, for it must be, that while there is a demand for imported horses, at prices which pay for handling, there should be room for those grown in our own State. The replies to question 4, show that farmers are generally feeding such grain as will bring into the farm elements of fertility. Such purchased grains as cotton seed meal, gluten meal, wheat bran, and oil meal, are fed; while the home grown consists of corn, oats, barley, oats and peas, and pease alone. It is an encouraging fact that the practice of growing grain is on the increase, and that farmers are turning their attention to such crops as will best take the place of the most expensive grain purchased.

The replies to question five show quite a variation in the products sold from our farms, and present food for thought, in that we find we are capable of supplying the market to a certain extent with many of the necessities and luxuries of life. It would seem, though, that too little thought is given to producing for sale such articles as will not make a heavy claim upon the fertility of our soil. In too many sections the practice of selling hay still exists, and the evil effects in withdrawing large quantities of fertility from the farms

I ask your careful study of the tabulated statement which has been placed in this bulletin. The averages have been drawn by counties, and will send to show the difference in farm values in comparison with favorable locations. In places near cities and manufacturing centres the prices rule higher, while in sections purely agricultural the prices are lower. Does not this fact carry with it something for study and consideration? Does it not show quite conclusively the value of a diversity of interests, and that each is necessary for the good of all?

The proportion of cows fresh in winter shows that our dairymen are grasping the fact that there is a necessity for producing the products of the dairy when the markets and prices rule highest, and when the cows can be cared for without extra labor, and the markets can be reached to the best advantage.

Replies to questions 8, 9 and 10 are, of course, largely made up from the opinions of the writers, but must, of necessity, show the facts approximately. It seems to be admitted that, as a whole, our farms are capable of carrying more stock than formerly, although there is much room for improvement still.

The prevailing methods of husbanding and applying manure from our farm animals, although still capable of much improvement, are better than in the past, showing in many instances a knowledge of its value.

In several instances reports show a marked increase in the number and value of the sheep upon our farms, and it may be proper to call attention to the fact that there seems to be room for a still further increase, to great advantage.

I can see no reason to make any radical change in our farm crops. The low market value of potatoes and apples may have a discouraging tendency, but another year will, no doubt, bring higher prices, and the man who keeps at work in his chosen line, learning to cheapen cost of production, and improve his methods, will succeed in the end. If these low prices carry a lesson with them, it is that we must seek to make our farms more self-sustaining, and thus become more independent of outside conditions. Too many of us have mistaken cash returns from crops sold for net income, when nearly all of the money thus obtained has gone to purchase foods which should have been grown upon our farms.

From two counties come complaints of abortion in cows under circumstances which would almost go to show that it is becoming epidemic in those sections, as it occurs in places which are fed and cared for under varying conditions. It is a disease much to be dreaded, and every means possible should be taken to get out of it. From facts relating this, which are obtainable in this office, I am led to believe that it may occur at almost any period of gestation. That it has many causes, such as all kinds of unsanitary conditions, mechanical injuries, over-exertion, badly prepared food, ergotized (smutty) grain and poisonous plants, coosumption, (tuberculosis.) the sympathy of a well cow with an aborted one, in and in breeding, the prolonged use of one bull on a herd, etc. Also, that a cow which has once aborted is liable to abort again, and should be fatted and sold at once. The remedy, as far as known, is to isolate aborted animals, bury all foetus and placenta, disinfect with any prepared solution of corrosive sublimate one part, common salt forty parts, clean rain water four thousand parts. Also use this injection to prevent abortion in cows which have not aborted and are pregnant. Feed laxative foods, keep the cows quiet, and perfectly free from all annoying conditions. In connection with questions 7, 8, and 9, I wish to call the attention of our farmers to the value of a large per cent. of the manurial waste products of the dairy, and the low priced, home grown products of our fields, as well as with a view to have this branch of farming become one of our permanent means for making a profitable gain, for a market value of corn refer to Western, at our railroad stations. In several instances, Northern was quoted, and always considerable higher than Western, in one case as high as fifteen cents a bushel.

B. WALKER MCKEEN,
Sec'y Board of Agriculture.

Androscoggin County.

POLAND. I think the tendency among the farmers of this section is to make their farms more self-sustaining, to raise more and buy less. They are getting tired of raising sweet corn, and are trying other crops. L. F. HAYES.

HOWE'S CORNER. Winter dairying is generally practiced in this town, and those who are feeding the richest are making the larger profits. A large number of cows in this vicinity have aborted within the past three or four months, especially all in some herds. The way they have been fed seems to make no difference Herds that have had but little or no grain are as bad as those highly fed. Can your board give us any light upon the matter? D. LEAVITT.

EAST AUBURN. No other manufacturer could endure but a very short time without a financial crash, the proportionate drain upon his resources, that we see on many farms, in the seeming thoughtless waste of fertilizers. The wonder is not that such ones fail to make "farming pay," but that under such management they are able, from the farm to keep soul and body together. This of itself is an argument in favor of the business of farming, when conducted on business principles.

J. W. RICKER.

WEST MINOT. While the farmers are slowly improving their herds and horses, they are not improving fast enough to meet their ought, for want of suitable places of shelter and facilities for doing their work easily and advantageously. They also seem to fear to dig deep enough in the feed bunks, and young stock, and such other stock as are not bringing in an immediate profit, on rations so low as to be of no profit to the feeder. Too much hay is sold, what grain is raised is exchanged for western meal, too few acres are under the plow, and there is a lack in the production of nutritious foods for our herds. It is for the farmer's interest to produce more and sell less and he is slowly becoming aware of that fact. We have farms suitable for growing corn to ripen in all mixed or general farming there will naturally be one branch that is paramount to any other, but what shall we name as the products of our land? Notwithstanding the fact that we must grow and keep a certain number of oxen and steers to assist in working the land, and growing the crops, and that there must be a continual weeding out of the unprofitable dairy animals, all of which must be fed for the butcher, I am reluctantly forced to the conclusion, that at the present time, dairying by modern modes pays better and more than growing beef as a *specialty*. Associated dairying or the production of cream for the owners of a creamery, will be, and is a profitable branch of farm industry. Butter factories will be less popular with dairymen than condensed milk factories, from the fact, that with the former, the milk is retained to grow up calves to replenish the dairy stock, to feed swine, &c., and thereby, to keep up the fertility of the farm, the last of which is one of the most important items in successful husbandry. The Maine farmers should also increase by ten fold the flocks of the mutton breeds of sheep. Here we need to take lessons from our English cousins. There is one of the most profitable branches of agricultural industry known among the most progressive farmers in the civilized world, and we, boasting Americans as we are, are but tyros in the business. But we shall learn, if not, those who till these lands when we are gone will.

HALL C. BURLEIGH.

SOUTH VASSALBORO. Too many farmers in this vicinity sell hay and many farms are showing the effects of it. C. F. COBB.

Hancock County.

SOUTH PENOBSCOT. There was nearly as much grain raised in this country in '91, as there was in '90, for this reason each farm could carry more stock through this winter than last.

Kennebec County.

WEST WINDSOR. Our farms are holding their own as to fertility, with few exceptions where the owners are selling most of the hay, which can produce but one result. Occasionally one is improving. Our pastures are running out badly, and I can see no way devised to renew those that are too rocky to plow, it will be a great advantage. J. H. BARTON.

OAKLAND. My answer to Question 6 would not indicate that farmers in this section are growing rich very fast. As a matter of fact, all kinds of farm products are low as compared with the cost of producing, and it is only by managing shrewdly from year's end to year's end, that the tiller of the soil can keep out of the struggle for bread and butter, the educator of his children and the maintenance of a respectable appearance in society. But bewailing the situation is not going to help us out of it. We own property and in order to run our farming operations it must come through the better understanding of the business. The producing and the disposal of farm products, and possibly through the more equal distribution of the benefits of society. An intelligent co-operation along many lines of our business would result most beneficially. It would bring tax relief. It would secure best prices for farm products. It would save time and labor and cost. It would make best practice more general and uniform. In a word, we need to meet together, talk together, act together.

S. G. WATSON.

VASSALBORO. The great question, second in importance to the farmers of Maine, is, what special line of farming shall we give the most of our attention to? In all mixed or general farming there will naturally be one branch that is paramount to any other, but what shall we name as the products of our land? Notwithstanding the fact that we must grow and keep a certain number of oxen and steers to assist in working the land, and growing the crops, and that there must be a continual weeding out of the unprofitable dairy animals, all of which must be fed for the butcher, I am reluctantly forced to the conclusion, that at the present time, dairying by modern modes pays better and more than growing beef as a *specialty*. Associated dairying or the production of cream for the owners of a creamery, will be, and is a profitable branch of farm industry. Butter factories will be less popular with dairymen than condensed milk factories, from the fact, that with the former, the milk is retained to grow up calves to replenish the dairy stock, to feed swine, &c., and thereby, to keep up the fertility of the farm, the last of which is one of the most important items in successful husbandry. The Maine farmers should also increase by ten fold the flocks of the mutton breeds of sheep. Here we need to take lessons from our English cousins. There is one of the most profitable branches of agricultural industry known among the most progressive farmers in the civilized world, and we, boasting Americans as we are, are but tyros in the business. But we shall learn, if not, those who till these lands when we are gone will.

HALL C. BURLEIGH.

SOUTH VASSALBORO. Too many farmers in this vicinity sell hay and many farms are showing the effects of it. C. F. COBB.

Knox County.

SOUTH UNION. Very many farmers in this section are making the great mistake of selling their hay and depending upon commercial manures or fertilizers to raise their crops. Hay ought to be sold in some form that will leave its manurial value on the farm, and until this is done no very high standard of fertility can be maintained. There are many avenues by which this may be accomplished, only we need to select the one for which we are best adapted, and put business principles to it.

WILLIS A. LUCE.

Lincoln County.

BOOTHBAY HARBOR. Forty years ago last fall I came from Massachusetts, and bought forty acres of cheap land between East Boothbay and Boothbay Harbor. The mowing land cut hardly hay enough to feed a cow. In 1890, I fed six cows and two horses from hay grown on this poor farm. A few years since we had a very flourishing farmer's club here, and two years I exhibited herds grass at the fair that measured six and one-half feet. Our land is very strong; all it wants is plenty of manure, and we have that at our door. Our rock weed and mussel is the best of fertilizers, and our farmers can have it without money or price. THOMAS BOYD.

Oxford County.

EAST SUMNER. Farmers, as a rule, are feeding and caring for stock better than formerly, making

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Mar. 3, 1892.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.00 IN ADVANCE; OR $2.50 IF NOT PAID WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Collectors' Notices.

MR. C. S. AYER is now calling upon our subscribers in Skowhegan and vicinity.

Mr. J. W. Kellogg is now calling upon our subscribers in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

MR. I. C. LIBBY of Burnham, is an authorized Agent of the *Farmer*.

Let all remember the assembling at Waterville of the Tax-Payers' Protective Union. The meeting is to be held on Wednesday, March 9th, at 10 A. M., to continue all day.

Mr. Edward A. Perry, formerly of *The Bangor Whig* and the editorial staff of the *Boston Herald*, and one of the best authorities on theatrical matters in this country, has accepted the post of managing editor of the New York *Dramatic News*.

Messrs. J. C. Houghton & Co., Liverpool, cable that at last week's auction, there was a good demand for apples at the following prices: Best Baldwins, $3.15 to $3.87; Seconds; $2.42 to $3.03. Many barrels are arriving in poor condition, and shippers will do well to pack only really sound fruit.

A company has been formed in Brooklyn, N. Y., to build a vessel that will make the trip to Europe in five days. The vessel will cost $800,000, be yacht-like in form and 300 feet long. A speed of 26 miles an hour is expected. Daring as this enterprise is, its success is more than probable, in the near future if not now.

That the coming city of Rumford Falls is to have a "boom" this season seems to be assured. It is stated that some one thousand persons will be employed at and around the Falls. Several deeds of lots have been recently recorded in the Oxford Registry, conditioned that the erection of buildings on them shall be commenced the first of May. Every one who can is adding sleeping rooms to his house and preparing to board the workmen.

General O. O. Howard is preparing to write a life of President Zachary Taylor, and has been at work for nearly a year gathering material therefor. Recently he was in Louisville, where he went to consult General Thomas Taylor regarding the disputed date of "Old Rough and Ready's" marriage. He found the court record fixing the date of the ceremony on June 10, 1816, and found also the log house on the bank of Harrod's Creek where the ceremony was performed.

Who of our readers has not heard of the extensive firm of D. M. Ferry & Co., seedsmen, of Detroit, Mich.? Their beautiful annual catalogue we have upon our table. It is more elaborate than ever before, gives full lists of vegetable and flower seeds and a detailed description of everything used on the farm or in the garden. It is convenient for reference at any season of the year, but in the time of sowing and planting its value is doubly apparent. It is mailed to any address on application to the publishers, as above.

Sergeant I. W. Amber, a well known character about Boston, and in his youth an English soldier under Wellington, died at his home in West Medford, Mass., Thursday night. He leaves a widow and one son, Willis N. Amber, of West Medford. Sergeant Amber was well known in this State, and during the war he drilled regiments and officers. In July 1861, he went to the front with the Sixth Maine Regiment which had been drilling for a few weeks at Camp Preble, near Ligonia. He was a valiant soldier though never legally enlisted.

The building for the democratic national convention, at Chicago, is to be oblong, 300 by 350 feet, with a seating capacity of 10,000; the delegates will be in the center of the building. The alternates will occupy seats outside and slightly above the delegates. The latter will be arranged in a circle and from the outer edge of it the sections for accommodating the audience will lead in all directions. These sections will be terraced. The speaker's platform will run from the circumference of the wigwam to the center of the delegates' circle or pit. The structure will be of wood and cost about $24,000.

The Governor has appointed Hon. Hall C. Burleigh of Vassalboro to the responsible position of State Assessor, to fill the place made vacant by the death of Mr. Gilman. Mr. Burleigh is in every way well fitted for the place, being an extensive farmer and breeder, and having excellent judgment as to the value of property. His appointment will be exceedingly gratifying to the farmers of the State, and we think he will receive unanimous confirmation by the Executive Council, we have not the shadow of a doubt. We trust that his health and strength will be equal to the exacting tasks before him.

The State commissioner and wardens of the sea and shore fisheries are taking a deep interest in the bill now before Congress to open the coast fisheries to the seven, and a well-known warden, from one of the towns adjacent to the sea, says they will oppose it with vigor. Commissioner Gould has visited Washington and says that Hon. John H. Kimball of Bath and Hon. B. F. Hinckley of Georgetown will go there in the interest of protecting the fish. A large mass of evidence is cited to show that seining has been disastrous to the coast fisheries and that the decadence of the fishing industry has been largely due to this practice.

John D. Rockefeller has given another $1,000,000 to the University of Chicago. This makes his total contribution $2,600,000. None of this last $1,000,000 is to be used for expenses or building, but is an endowment fund. The gift is in the shape of 1000 bonds of the par value of $1000 each, and bearing 5 per cent. interest. Mr. Rockefeller delivered this splendid gift to the trustees of the university on March 1, with accrued interest from Dec. 1. The university does not open until Oct. 1. This last gift is presented as a thank offering on the part of Mr. Rockefeller, for his recovery from his recent severe illness.

Secretary Blaine has broken the silence concerning the marriage of his son James with Miss Nevins. After the Judge's charge in the divorce case, separating the parties, it was no longer possible to let the calumny go unanswered; and in a manly and straightforward letter, the truthfulness and candor of which must appeal at once to the heart of every parent, he tells the facts in the case concerning the courtship and marriage. Although the marriage was secret and entirely unknown to them the Blaine family have since done all in their power by liberality, by consideration, and by extenuation to foster in every practicable way their happiness. The sharp and scathing letter written by Mr. Blaine to the Catholic priest, Ducey, who joined in secret marriage a boy of 17 to this woman, knowing that he had not obtained his parents' consent, is given in full.

Speaker Reed's rulings on the quorum question, in the House of Representatives, have been sustained by the U. S. Supreme Court. The legality of the Dingley worsted act was attacked by Ballin, Joseph & Co., importers. This law was passed through the action of Speaker Reed in counting a quorum when there was a quorum of members present, but not voting. The importers maintained that Speaker Reed's action was in violation of the constitution, and that the act passed in this manner was void. The United States Circuit Court for the southern district of New York decided against the United States in favor of the importers on this ground, and the case came before the United States Supreme Court adversely to the constitutionality of the no quorum method of parliamentary procedure. The court, in the opinion by Justice Brewer, holds the "no quorum" rule was valid and that the House of Representatives had a right to make such a rule.

BETTER ROADS—3. Will "better roads," that is good roads, pay us in dollars and cents? How will they pay us? These are the two questions that we must consider, and must carefully consider. In looking at this question, we must be guided by the experience of other people, as well as by mere theorizing, but if our theory be a true one, we shall find its practical application is as we expected.

What is the chief element which determines the value of a farm? Its location. If the richest farm in Maine was so located as to be absolutely inaccessible, it would be valueless. The nearness to a market, and the easiness with which one can come into communication with one's neighbors, is the most important element of value, not only for intellectual and social advantages, but more especially from a money point of view. Of course, all farms cannot be located at the same distance from a market, and therefore the only way in which we can do away with the element of distance is by improved transportation facilities. Many farms are situated on the line of, or near to, a railroad, but the great majority of them are not. Our farm product of all kinds must be hauled some distance, even when a railroad runs near by, and when there is no railroad close at hand, the distance which this hauling must be done is thereby increased. We cannot build railroads near every one of our farms even if we wished to do so, and therefore the only thing we can do is to build good roads from every farm to the nearest market. If by building such roads, we make the traveling much better and the hauling much easier, we have paid ourselves for building these "better roads."

According to the last census, there were over fifty-four millions of horses, mules and oxen in this country, which were worth nearly one thousand seven hundred and twenty-two millions of dollars. These animals must be fed and cared for every day whether they are used or not. To feed and care for the sixteen millions of horses and mules alone costs about four millions of dollars a day. Now, four millions of dollars is a great deal of money, and in return for this immense sum, the owners of these horses and mules should get an amount of labor sufficient to repay them for the cost of feeding and care, and interest on their cost. Setting aside, however, the question of what would be lost from the loss of interest on the capital invested, let us consider the loss which takes place whenever these horses and mules stand idle even for one day alone. Let us estimate that it costs twenty-five cents a day to feed and care for a horse or mule. Then, let each man figure up how many days his horses stood idle on account of the poor traveling, multiply the number of days by twenty-five cents, and he will get the amount of money he has actually lost, in one item alone, from poor roads. According to the last census, we had on the farms in Maine one hundred thousand horses. If each of these horses stood idle for only one day, the loss to our farmers was, for the item of food and care alone, twenty-five thousand dollars. We should like to have each of our readers figure up how many days his horses could do no work on account of the poor roads, and see what he has lost in dollars and cents, by it. We think the verdict would be that "better roads" would pay us in dollars and cents.

Now, let us suppose that ten men in this State took a contract to do all the hauling of all farm produce of all kinds for all the farmers of the State for ten years. They would find that they must feed and care for one hundred thousand horses, nearly as many wagons, and an enormous number of harnesses, besides paying for blacksmithing and for the labor of the drivers. They would find that in some months of the year, the hauling would be much more expensive than in others. They would find that the bills for all the feed, labor and repairs would be enormous. Now, what would they do? They would make up their minds to do all this work at less expense, and the first step they would take would be to put the roads in such good condition that they could haul heavier loads in quicker time, at any season of the year. They would see that the roads were so built that a rain storm would not force them to keep one hundred thousand horses in idleness for days at a time, as is the case now. Having put the roads in good condition, they would soon find that it would pay them to own better horses which could do more work; and that their bills for repairs on wagons and harnesses would be infinitely less. They would find that their trips could be made much quicker, and therefore much more frequently, and consequently that they could do with less labor. They would find that "better roads" paid. This is what ten men would do if they had to haul all our farm produce. Now, why should not all of us do it? We are really under a contract with ourselves to do our own hauling. If it would pay a small set of men to make these improvements, it would better pay all of us to do it. The community is really a kind of corporation, in which we are all interested, and as intelligent and worthy members of our community, we should do everything that is necessary in order that all our common business may be done as well and as cheaply as possible.

Why is it that all our railroads spend enormous sums each year to keep their track in excellent condition? Why is it that they succeed every year in making their track and road-bed much superior to its former condition? The reason is plain. It pays. More than that, it makes it possible for them to do business. Suppose the railroads had done as the farmers have done, that is, have gone on year after year, buying better and stronger locomotives, capable of hauling heavier loads, as the farmers have gone on improving the quality of their horses, and also bought larger and better cars, as the farmers have bought better wagons and carriages, and at the same time had made practically no improvements in their tracks? We cannot suppose such a thing, for the railroads could not have gone on doing business under such conditions. But suppose that the railroads had tracks which were at the mercy of the weather, so when there was a heavy rain storm it would be impossible to run trains, what would be the result? We can easily see from these illustrations how wise the railroads have been in constantly sparing no expense to improve the condition of their roads. Our own Maine Central Railroad spent last year for labor alone, to keep its tracks in repair, nearly three hundred thousand dollars, and did it because it paid, and it did pay, six per cent. Some of our larger roads are now using steel rails that weigh thirty pounds to the linear foot. This is quite a change from the old wooden rails, and all because it pays. Not only has it paid the railroads to make these tremendous improvements, but it has paid the people more, for by these improvements it has been possible for the railroads to haul passengers and freight at constantly decreasing rates. For instance, the New York Central Railroad has decreased the cost of moving one ton of freight one mile from sixteen mills in 1870 to five mills in 1889, a decrease of over two hundred per cent.

We cannot hope or expect to put our common roads in such good condition that we can haul loads on them as cheaply as they can be hauled by a railroad, but we can make a very decided reduction over what it costs us at present, and that is what we want to do, and what we should do.

We hear a great deal said now-a-days about the relative growth of the country and the cities. There is no doubt that our cities are growing richer, and more populous, in a far greater ratio than our country districts. This is shown in one way by the enormous increase of farm mortgages, especially in our Western States. Now, this is all wrong, and becomes especially so when we learn that this decrease of farm values is confined to this country alone. In England, Germany, France, and all European countries, the relative increase in value of farm and city property goes on at about the same rate of increase. In all these countries the common roads are excellent. Don't you suppose that these good roads make farm values in Europe increase, and that our poor roads make our farm values decrease?

It has been said, that even if we wanted good roads, and knew that they would pay us, we could not hope to have as good roads as the countries in Europe because we are not as old and not as rich. We are not as old, that is true, but we are not only as rich, but even much richer. Our total wealth exceeds that of England by twenty-one thousand millions of dollars, and is twice as much as that of France. These are facts that few of us have considered, but they are well worthy of careful thought. Besides being so much richer than these two greatest countries of the Old World, we excel them by far in our energy and endurance. It would be a waste of space to tell what we Americans and what we Maine people have done to make this the best of countries and the best of States. Every one knows and every one is proud of our glorious achievements in the past. We must not be satisfied with the past, but must look to see what improvements we can make in the future. "Better roads" is one of our most needed improvements. Let us then have them.

In 1888, the Commissioner of Agriculture in his annual report said: "The common roads of the United States have been neglected, and are inferior to those of any civilized country in the world. They are deficient in every necessary qualification that is an attribute to a good road, due to the 'road-tax' system of personal service and commutation, which is unsound as a principle, unjust in its operations, wasteful in its practice, and unsatisfactory in its results. By the improvement of these common roads every branch of our agricultural, commercial and manufacturing industries would be materially benefited. In fact, the public and private advantages which would result from effecting this great object in the improvement of our highways are incalculable, not only to the agricultural community as a class, but to the whole population as a nation." In 1891, in a bulletin on "Truck Farming," issued by our National Government, it was said: "Better transportation facilities will place the products of these farms in cities and towns more promptly, in better condition, and at less cost, while the ever increasing population and wealth of the cities and towns insure a greatly increased consumption at satisfactory prices for first-class productions."

We have given a number of theories in this article which go to show that "better roads" will pay, and pay us in dollars and cents. There are a few places in this country where people have had this same belief and have had the courage to test it by experience. What their experience has been, we shall endeavor to show in another article, and in the meantime we should like our readers to be figuring up how much a year poor roads cost them for care and feed for idle horses and oxen.

THE FACTORY TO BE BUILT. The good people of Winthrop are to be congratulated upon their enterprise in going forward to establish a condensed milk factory. On Saturday last, at a public meeting, there was a final consummation of the project, and enough stock was taken to fill the number of shares had been subscribed for, amounting to $50,000. It was a rousing meeting, and the people seemed to be dead in earnest. The meeting was far more interesting, if possible, than the previous one; the farmers seemed to have their minds fully made up, and they were dead in earnest to bring about the desirable result.

Hon. I. C. Libby of Burnham, President of the Aroostook Condensed Milk Company, was present and addressed the meeting, setting forth the purposes and methods of the company.

Mr. Libby spoke of the low prices of stock, the advantages of dairying and particularly of this branch of producing milk for condensing. The two great dairying States were New York and Vermont, and farmers there were well off and prosperous. He stated that New York had 35 cows to each square mile of her territory, Vermont 25 and Maine only 5 cows to the square mile. He hoped to see this business of dairying so increased that in five years the cows of Maine would be doubled.

Hon. L. T. Carleton of Winthrop, in accordance with the rules of the company, as explained by Mr. Libby, that the stockholders of the company in each locality should select a director whose name should come before the full board of the company for action, presented the name of Mr. E. A. Bailey for that office, which was received with applause, and he was unanimously elected.

But the climax was reached when Mr. Carleton stood up and offered the following:

Resolved, That the stockholders in Winthrop and the surrounding towns pay up their subscription to the stock, go to work and start the Winthrop factory forthwith.

This was received with rounds of applause, and steps were at once taken to keep the ball rolling.

Mr. Libby said the price of milk at the Newport factory had been fixed at 2¼ cents per pound for June and July, and 2 cents for three months following; 3½ cents through the fall, and four cents per quart through the winter. He intimated that in consideration of the high class of butter Jerseys kept in Winthrop and vicinity, that the price would eventually average considerable higher at this factory.

Mr. Libby explained why the company was called the "Aroostook Condensed Milk Co." In the beginning of this enterprise they had prepared a new one and thought probably the corporation would take the name of "Maine Jersey Milk Condensing Co."

Many things came along it was plain the Winthrop Condensing Factory was to be a sure thing. A committee was at once appointed to choose a site and make the necessary arrangements for purchase, also to confer with Mr. Musgrove of the company in regard to location.

Messrs. E. A. Bailey, Levi Jones, C. H. Gale, S. E. Packard, Elliott Wood and Rutilus Alden constituted the committee.

The meeting adjourned to Thursday, March 3d, 10 A. M., same place.

In connection with this we would say in answer to the inquiry of a local correspondent that the factory will not only help the farmers of Winthrop, but those of Monmouth, Leeds and the adjoining towns, even within two or three miles of the depot. The fullest arrangments will be made for the transportation of milk, the particulars of which will be given later.

We would also say that we fully believe, under the new condition of things, rightly managed, that the factory will pay a good dividend to the stockholders, and those who have taken stock as an investment will not be disappointed. All such enterprises should receive the encouragement of the farmers, for the more outlets for their milk the better. Farmers then will have the choice to where it will bring them the most money.

The State Fair officers held an important meeting at Lewiston, Tuesday, to revise the list for the coming State Fair, to be held Sept. 6, 7, 8, 9. Each one present reported a hearty endorsement by the general public of the decision of the trustees to cut free from all special attractions and make this a great exhibition an exhibit of the industries of the State. A complete revision of the premium list has been made, and in the horse and cattle departments many new classes added. Supt. Snow assumed charge of the grounds Tuesday, and will give his entire time to the care and preparation of the same. It was decided to commence work on the track as soon as the ground is bare and put the same in thorough shape for the coming campaign. The premium list will be issued by Secretary Twitchell, on or before April 12; thus giving ample time for preparation for the exhibition.

A pretty good story is told of one of Unity's best farmers, a worthy man whose besetting characteristic is inquisitiveness. A neighbor was introducing water from a spring into his buildings, and had been early one morning to the village for the necessary apparatus. While returning to the village he was met by our inquisitive friend, who drew up his horse and remarked: "Good morning, neighbor P——. Been to the village, I suppose?" and glancing at his loaded pung, covered with straw, continued: "Getting private, what have you been after?" "A hydraulic ram," replied the other. "Ah!" exclaimed the questioner, "a new breed? I will speak now for one of your best lambs."

Two aged people in the town of Winslow, in this county, deserve especial mention—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cushman, each being ninety years old, Mr. Cushman reaching that land-mark in September, and Mrs. C. in April. The first day of January last, this aged couple had been married sixty-five years. With reason undimmed, and a good degree of health this aged and respected pair have fair and reasonable promise of reaching the diamond wedding.

Rev. Amory Battles, who has been for years one of the leading Universalist divines of Maine, died at Bangor Tuesday, aged 60 years, from catarrhal pneumonia. One son survives him. Mr. Battles was a scholarly, thoughtful and consecrated clergyman, held in the highest respect by all denominations. He has had no regular pastorate for several years, but has supplied pulpits as his health permitted.

A brute in South Casco put his horse's eye out with a whip, and also fastened a chain around the poor animal's neck, dragging it along with a yoke of oxen.

Hon. I. C. Libby says that when he has organized companies at Winthrop and Waterville, in addition to the one at Newport, he shall stop.

Frank A. Howard and James W. Jones of Belfast have been granted a patent for a screw driver.

WHAT IS THE KEELEY CURE? The public generally understand that the Keeley cure attempts to release the victim from the appetite of strong drink; but its attending good results are so well stated in the following article from the columns of the *New York Tribune*, that we copy it entire. We have seen the statement that some of the Keeley patients die. We have no doubt of that fact. Quite a per cent. of persons troubled with the various kinds of disease die, and it is not surprising that a few old topers, who have made a miserable wreck of life, should die under treatment. It is a pretty good showing when 95 per cent. of these patients recover. The *Tribune* says:

The propagation of faith in the Keeley cure for drunkenness is an interesting phenomenon of the time. So much must be admitted even by those who most strongly deplore the spread of what they deem to be a senseless delusion, and are most indignant at what they call the shameless imposition of a swindle. The bichloride of gold treatment has inspired a multitude of positive declarations which at present cannot be accepted as anything more than suppositious. But certain facts have been proved and among them these: that branches of establishments are multiplying and prospering; that Dr. Keeley's revenue is very large and increasing fast; that a great number of persons who possess at least average intelligence are firm believers in the efficacy of the treatment, in consequence of their own experience and observation; that although the Keeley cure has not become a common subject of jest it has not yet been made ridiculous, and that up to the present time the known failures and relapses and even the suspected injuries are only a minute fraction of the total number of cases which have been treated. These things mean a good deal, though their meaning may have been grossly exaggerated or misrepresented.

There are numerous features of the Keeley faith which are noticeable and curious. One of these, and perhaps the most striking, is the liberation of the patients from a sense of shame for their past degradation. They all become zealous propagandists, solicitous to make their own example and experience efficacious in converting others. They appear to be possessed by consciousness of betterment and consequent feelings of gratification so strong and confident as to overpower completely any natural disinclination to make known the conditions from which they believe themselves to have escaped.

This frankness, and unquestionably honest advertising accounts in a large measure for the rapid and enormous increase of the business which is making the proprietor rich. If the alleged remedy is a genuine specific, this impulse as to publicity must be reckoned as one of its merits. If it is a fraud, then the ease with which it enlists promoters is exceedingly unfortunate.

Has it any valid claim to confidence or even respectful inquiry? That is question which the medical profession has generally answered in the negative. But that does not finally settle it. Dr. Keeley's character, good or bad, is not a sufficient test. It is not conclusive to say that by keeping his discovery or invention a secret he has acted contrary to the ethics of his profession and violated the virtual contract which he made when he received his diploma. The fundamental question is not whether he has ignominiously preferred wealth to honor, putting his own immediate material advantage before the advantage of the race, but whether he actually has, by luck or skill, put in his pocket a million from a terrible evil. Moreover, it is not enough to say that the treatment is not always effectual. No medical treatment is. The pitiful fate of Col. Mines was inspired, we think, by reality in disproved nothing which any rational person believed. The world wants to know what the percentage of permanent cure is. And for that knowledge the world will have to wait. But if it should eventually be found that only a few, most, or even all of the Keeley patients relapse into intemperance, that would not necessarily condemn the treatment to utter disuse and contempt. We should then have to estimate its efficacy by conducting more or shorter periods of abstinence, and the net value of those intervals, taking into account whatever evidence might exist as to other contemporary or subsequent effects, salutary or injurious, upon the human system.

There are not a few persons who would admit for the sake of argument that the treatment produced no effect whatever, except the imaginary one—that a sticking-plaster or a glass of water would be quite as efficacious if it could only be invested with the same inspirational potency—and yet who would insist that the alleged cures are not imaginary at all. Every such application by the sum total of temporary comfort and hope which it had produced? The universal testimony of those whose experience has given them faith is that the treatment conquers the appetite for the desire for liquor. There is a gentleman of high professional and social standing in this city who has been overpowered and possessed by a passion for drink at intervals throughout the greater part of his life, and that during his periods of abstinence, one of which lasted for several years, he was compelled to fight incessantly against an ardent longing, which did not diminish with denial. He took the Keeley treatment three months ago, and has not once had the faintest inclination for alcohol since that time. He realizes that the passion may return, but he is profoundly impressed by the totality of his change for the better. On the whole this is the most interesting individual fact that we have ever come to know respecting the Keeley treatment. It cannot possibly be dismissed as of no importance.

If in this article we have seemed even to incline to a belief that this remedy is what it purports to be we have expressed ourselves badly, and we here disavow any such belief. We have simply meant by our words to indicate what we conceive to be the present status of the new faith, and some of the reasons why it flourishes.

OUR MIDWINTER BULLETIN. The practice of issuing bulletins at frequent intervals has become quite general in many of the States, and especially in the agricultural departments. Sec'y Gilbert began their publication last year, making them a popular feature of the summer's work. Sec'y McKeen has gone a step further, and put forth the first of a series of winter bulletins, which we publish entire. The table is a departure; and while many of the questions are answered by estimates, and some without a full grasp of what was aimed at, they will prove a most valuable feature, because in continuing the work there is a foundation from which to build. The questions deal altogether with matters of vital importance, and the facts gathered tell the story of the work being done in the State at the present time. To us they seem to furnish food for serious contemplation. Especially is this the case with those relating to the dairy operations. While the output of butter has been increasing, and the price well sustained, it is evident that the purchase of so large a per cent. of grain fed must be a heavy drain upon the pockets of the producers. If this object lesson is heeded, and the home supply increased, the bulletin will accomplish a grand work. The many reports received seem to tell about the same story, that while cattle, and especially good cows and sheep, are in demand at improved prices, horses are from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. lower than last year. This, of course, applies to that class which fall below the standard set by the market. If the Secretary will continue his investigations, working down close to the line of practical results, and obtaining facts and figures, so far as possible, he will make this a most valuable and desirable feature of board work, and do the State good service.

A Farmers' Institute is announced to be held at East Wilton, March 15th, when the day will be given to a discussion of the dairy and kindred topics, the morning session being taken up with "Corn as a Fodder Crop," by Thomas Daggett, Foxcroft. Afternoon—"Profits of the Dairy," by Hon. R. W. Ellis, Embden; and evening a general discussion of the topics of the day led by Sec'y McKeen. It is hoped the meeting will be fully advertised and the attendance large.

We are indebted to our old friend and correspondent, T. S. McLellan, Esq., for the annual report of the town officers of good old Brunswick. In looking over the report, we find that the town is in a prosperous condition every way. The rate of taxation last year was 15 mills, and the number of polls 1400 The valuation of the town is $3,407,803, and the total debt $36,345.44.

Dr. Bailey, of the Board of Cattle Commissioners, has seized a car load of cattle, at the Maine Central yard in Portland, consigned to Bean & Son, Bangor, coming from Massachusetts. They were sent to Bangor, where they were put in quarantine for further investigation.

Alexander B. Carr, of North Amity, is one of the oldest men in the State. He was born on Jan. 18, 1788, and on Jan. 18 of this year he celebrated his 104th anniversary. He is yet quite smart and able to get about.

Quite a number of cottages, we are assured, are to be built at Popham Beach, the next season.

Editor's Table.

The numbers of *The Living Age* for the weeks ending 20th and 27th February contain Gothic and Saracen Architecture, The Making of a Mandarin, English and American Flowers, by Alfred R. Wallace, Illustrations, Pictures and Poets, A Tress, The New Astronomy and its Results, and Victor Hugo: "Dieu," Reminiscences of Jamaica and Mauritius, and a Corner of Essex, Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, a Glimpse of Asia Minor, The Fall of Balmaceda, Illustrations of Old Dress, Old Age, Indolence, Epigrams, Kindly and Stinging, The Occultation of the Sun, and Possible Results, "The History of a Failure," "The Vicar's Secret," and Poetry.

The March number of *St. Nicholas* contains a novel and useful sketch by John M. Ellicott, of the Navy, describing how a landing is made through the heavy surf of the Pacific Ocean. Boy readers may here learn how a rocket apparatus is rigged and set when caught in a small boat during a squall. The article is illustrated by Taber from photographs, one of these showing the successful firing and landing of their surf-boat.

Edward S. Ellis contributes a poem, "Aricela of Tulare," telling in vigorous style the good fortune of a Scotch shepherd evicted from his ranch. Indirectly the poem teaches a moral, but the story here told, of the value of water in an arid district.

"Hold Fast Tom" is an incident of the capture of the island of St Helena from the Dutch. An English sailor climbs a crag, hauls up a rope, and so enables his comrades to make a flank attack which secures a speedy victory. The tale is told by David Ker, and is fully illustrated by Reinhart.

Arthur Howiett Coates throws some needed light on the dangers of Arctic travel in "Eskimo Land," by the Australian blacks; and his directions are so plain that there seems no reasons why Young America should not be a successful trapper.

J. G. Francis, creator of the famous "Aztec Fragments," which have caused smiles and laughter in numberless households, is the responsible author and drawing of "The Genial Grimaldin."

Charles G. Leland tells another Gipsy folk-lore tale, "The Man Who Married the Moon," a story as poetic as any that the Old World can boast, and George P. Lathrop tells how he himself is quite capable of fistigly interpreting it.

The frontispiece is an engraving of an unhackneyed subject for a frontispiece goes without saying, and that there are so many pieces that pictures will be necessary to the stories is noticed is also a foregone conclusion when *St. Nicholas* is concerned. We have only space to mention the four serials, and to call attention to their excellence and novelty in style and plot.

The *March Century* is particularly interesting to the reader who enjoys the more sensational side incidences of the famous Polish pianist, Paderewski, in different parts of the United States. These papers on Paderewski and his art are the first of a series which *The Century* is publishing this year. The frontispiece is an engraving of Paderewski from a photograph taken by Irving Underhill, and on page R. 4 this is given, showing the great virtuoso at the keyboard. Another musical paper is "Richard Wagner, Study," by the distinguished American pianist and composer, William Mason, "A Biographical Sketch," by Henry T. Finck, and "Wagner and Liszt," by K. W. Gilder, entitled "How Paderewski Plays." These biographical articles will give the public a clear understanding of the fullest particulars ever yet given of the life of its famous subject. In this number of *The Century* the new serial by Cable and Miss Harris begun. Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer has an article on "St. Paul's Cathedral," which is handsomely illustrated by Joseph Pennell. The United States Fish Commission is described by Mr. Richard Rathbun, a distinguished member of the staff. Prof. Henry C. Adams presents a timely study of "The Farmer and Railway Legislation." Professor Boyesen tells of "A Commonplace Hero," and Mr. Stedman "Lincoln." Colonel Richard Malcolm Johnston, the popular Georgia humorist, is also represented by his "Bubbie, on "Middle Georgia Rural Life." There are numerous other articles of absorbing interest.

DEATH OF AN OLD PILOT. Capt. Samuel Blanchard died in Richmond, on Saturday morning at the age of 84 years. In his early day he went to sea. Later he was for a short time conductor on the old Kennebec & Portland Railroad when Richmond was its terminus, being the first man to run a train over the road between Richmond and Portland. But he was better known as a steamboat man. Few men have been more widely known among steamboat men than Capt. Blanchard.

He first went steamboating as pilot of the old Huntress, which was commanded at that time by his elder brother, Capt. David Blanchard, who died some years ago. He acted as pilot of this steamer 10 or 12 years when from failing health Capt. Davis retired, giving him command of the boat. The steamer was then making regular trips between Hallowell and Portland, connecting with the Eastern R. R. at that point. There was no railway service east of Portland at that time. On one of her trips the steamer met with an accident at her dock at Portland. Being about ready to leave for the Kennebec, passengers had got on board the steamer and Capt. Blanchard had started from aft to ring the bell, when her boiler burst, doing considerable damage to the boat, but strange to say none of her passengers were injured. The shock was so great that it parted every line and the steamer swung out into the stream. Capt. Collins of the Kennebec was the engineer. The steamer was off about two weeks for repairs, in the meantime the old T. F. Secor ran in her place.

After leaving the Huntress, Capt. Blanchard took command of the Daniel Webster and ran eight years on the Boston and Bangor route, and subsequently was master of the Eastern Queen out of the Kennebec. Capt. Blanchard was a cool, clear headed man of modest mien. No one ever saw him excited or out of temper. He retired from active service, several years ago and led a quiet life. His wife, who survives him, is in feeble health.

NOMINATIONS. The following nominations have been made by the Governor:

Judge of the Superior Court for the County of Aroostook.—William M. Robinson, Houlton.

Trustee, State Reform School.—John F. Perry, Portland; Mark P. Emery, Portland.

Judge of the Municipal Court.—Adelbert D. Cornish, Lewiston.

Trial Justice.—Silas Adams, Rockport; T. W. Vose, Bangor; William T. G. Rannells, Southport.

Notary Public.—Charles E. Mitchell, Auburn; John E. Dow, Portland; John H. Davis, Portland; John A. Webster, Winthrop; John C. Levensaler, Thomaston; T. W. Vose, Bangor.

Justice of the Peace and Quorum.—Seth O. Rogers, Bangor; John A. Waterman, Gorham; A. S. Files, Cushing; Peregrine White, Bangor; George A. Lawrence, Bangor; William M. Walker, York; John C. Levensaler, Thomaston; Everett Smith, Portland; F. H. Low, Sandy John; Zairis Briggs, Auburn; John Derby, Milford; Elliot F. Hubbard, Randolph; E. D. Tasker, Jackson; Lucius H. Dean, Norridgewock; Daniel L. Warren, Standish; Frank Percival, Calais; Elliot P. Gamage, Bristol; G. H. Robertson, Sullivan.

Yesterday was the first day of solemn Lent.

Grange News and Notes.

—PISCATAQUIS POMONA. The next meeting of Pomona will be with Pleasant River Grange, Milo, the third Thursday in March, with the same programme as arranged for the February meeting. We hope to see a good attendance, for that Grange is small, and needs the help and encouragement of the county meeting.

MRS. B. S. AYER, *Sec'y.*

—Dr. G. M. Twitchell will deliver his lecture on "The Tax Problem and Its Relation to the Individual Tax Payer," in Grange hall, Newport, Thursday evening, March 3d, commencing at 7 o'clock. Let there be a full attendance of tax payers and their families. PER ORDER.

—Hillside Grange, East Thorndike, still holds on in the even tenor of its ways, notwithstanding la grippe, and the unfavorable condition of the weather for meetings. The net gain in membership for the year ending Dec. 31, 1891, was seventeen. At recent meetings degrees were conferred on two new members. The latest added attraction to the hall is a good organ. At present la grippe is the guest of Worthy Master Webb.

—Programme of exercises for next meeting of Somerset Pomona Grange, at North Fairfield, Tuesday, March 8th: Address of welcome, Sister Corn Hoxie; response, Bro. D. H. Bartlett; discussion, "How May Our Public Schools be Improved?" Bros. John Ellis, Wm. Jones, and others; essay, Sister Hannah M. Jones; conferring the fifth degree; music, Bro. Geo. Tibbetts; recitation, Sister May Bowman; discussion continued; essay, Sister Ellen Goodwin; miscellaneous business; music.

WASHINGTON COUNTY. *Lecturer.*

—Excelsior Pomona Grange, No. 4, P. of H., held a special meeting for the installation of officers, with North Jay Grange, Feb. 25th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. About 70 members were present; 5 were given the fifth degree, and the following officers were installed:

Master—N. H. Campbell
Overseer—J. T. Furber.
Lecturer—Minnie H. Keyes.
Steward—Everett E. Paine.
Assistant Steward—J. W. Cox.
Chaplain—J. W. Butterfield.
Secretary—M. L. R. Purrington.
Flora—Mrs. Everett E. Paine.

A short address of welcome by Ada I. Gray; a brief response by B. H. Ridley of Jay Bridge Grange; select reading by Mattie L. Keep; song, "The Gypsy Maid," by Mabel F. Morse and J. Miller; dialogue, "Taking the Census," by Mrs. M. J. Davenport and Arthur Macomber. All this, with good music and a bountiful dinner interspersed, made a very pleasant meeting.

—Leeds Grange has never made much noise in the Grange world, but it is a wide awake, enterprising Grange for all that—always at some good work and always prosperous. They extended an invitation to Turner Grange to visit them at their hall on Saturday evening, and accordingly some fifty or more of their numbers availed themselves of the good sleighing and knocked at their gates in a body, and right royally were they received. Nothing that could be done in the line of courtesies and of personal attentions to their guests was omitted. And as for the spread for dinner it was both elaborate and beautiful. No Grange can excel Leeds Grange in their efforts in this direction on occasion. The comparative merits of the different methods of working up milk as provided at cheese factories and butter factories, and the value of the milk for these purposes as compared with its sale at the prices named by the proposed milk condensing factories were discussed at some length. An interesting Grange paper was read by sister Stella Stinchfield of Wayne. Good music enlivened the meeting, rendered by the Leeds Grange choir and other members of the visiting Grange. The members of Turner Grange returned to their homes loud in their praises of the sumptuous attentions heaped upon them during the day.

City News.

—It is now spring. Do you notice the difference?

—Our venerable citizen, Mr. J. F. Saunders, is ill with pneumonia.

—The Democratic State Committee were to meet in this city last evening.

—The increased attendance at all the churches, last Sunday, indicates that the grip, in a measure, has been declared off.

—Mr. Samuel Patterson, a brother of Hon. Joseph W. Patterson of this city, died on Saturday at Denver, Col.

—Sloppy streets have given place to a solid ice foundation, but there is a good deal of bare ground, the sleighing being ruined.

—We are glad to say that Mr. F. A. Small is rapidly recovering from his severe sickness.

—The Loan and Building Association have just declared a dividend of one and a half per cent. for the last three months, and carried a handsome sum to the surplus.

—Mr. William A. Springer, who years ago worked in the railroad car shops in this city, died at Riverside on Saturday, aged 75 years.

—The following gentlemen have been drawn as traverse jurors for the Supreme Judicial Court, March term: Amos H. Church, W. R. Stone, Charles H. Whitten, Jerry W. Glidden, Charles R. Hodgkins.

—Rev. C. W. Bradlee, former pastor of the Methodist church in this city, now finishing his fourth year at Concord, N. H., has been invited to St. Johnsbury, Vt., and will be transferred to Bishop Foss.

—The March term of the Supreme Judicial Court, for this county, opened Tuesday morning, Judge Libbey presiding. The jury do not report until Monday, March 7, and until then several cases will be heard by the Judge.

—Mr. C. Arthur Harlow of this city, who is now in the senior class of the Harvard Medical School, recently read a paper before the Boylston Medical Society on "Responsibility of the General Practitioner in the Diagnosis of Insanity." The paper was very able and well received.

—Uncle Lewis Hamlen has reached fame at a single bound—his picture appears at the head of a medicine advertisement. He acknowledges that he "takes a little something" once in a while, and can't be Hoodwinked into believing that it is not good for him.

—The trustees of St. Catharine's Hall have sold the

Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Baking Powder

LY PURE

tems of Maine News.

E. Frost, blacksmith, Bar Harbor, has into insolvency.

e Maine Central Relief cleared just 35 from their ball.

thur Miller, travelling from Portland, ubenca'de, N. S., died suddenly on ain at Amherst, N. S., Friday night.

sanitarium is to be built at Cumber- It is to be three storied with a fine ut, have all modern conveniences ost about $15,000.

t satisfied with having the Orphans' e and the Old Ladies' Home, the people ith are taking measures to establish d Gentlemen's Home.

n. Neal Dow of Portland, whose birth- anniversary is drawing near at hand, h will mark the snows of 88 winters his head, is seen daily riding about city, in apparently the best of health.

siness is booming in Bingham. Eighty es and oxen are hauling white birch, ar, pulp wood, hay and shingle bands rs to the station, and hard wood to the olock factory.

s Maggie Delhanty of Bath died last rday night of heart disease. She had been confined to the house three days. was one of the most popular young s of that city.

omas Bagley a young man from Canada e employ of Eugene Clark at Jackman, leg fractured the 14th, and appeared e doing well until the next Friday, n he was taken with the grip and Saturday.

atine is making elaborate preparations he coming summer tourist business. ns of catrigged and row boats are to completed before the tourist season s. The catrigged boat is the favorite among the summer visitors.

as. H. Hodges, deputy sheriff of adahoc county for the past 15 years, Monday morning, at his residence in mond. The immediate cause of his h was heart disease. His age was 62 s.

here is an excellent prospect of start- new bank at Fort Fairfield or estab- ng a branch there of some banking tution already in existence. The ple of the town certainly desire it as ness convenience, and think that it ld pay well.

ester Warren, a young man of Guil- , committed suicide by hanging, on rday night. The deed was done in the stable owned by Mr. Newbigin. He been dead some two or three hours n found. No reason can be assigned the deed. He was unmarried.

oseph A. Fiske of Auburn, committed ide Tuesday, by hanging. He was of thirty-seven years of age. Financial ubles are supposed to have been the se, the man having been despondent on account for a long time.

addition to the 100,000 salmon eggs ng brought from Sebago to the State ching grounds at Lake Auburn the ze Auburn Fish Protective Association 450,000 trout eggs now in process of ching at the association hatchery at lake. All of these will go into Lake burn.

ohn H. Bradford, aged 52, a prominent zen of Houlton, died Monday morning, pneumonia. He was the Treasurer of the ulton Savings Bank for 16 years, and a nber of years ago was elected to the islature for two terms. He did a large rance and private banking business. was twice married.

. P. Cole, of Ogunquit, made a timely covery Wednesday. On going to the mp for water he noticed near it a sprink- of Paris green. Investigation revealed fact that during the night some one had own a package of the poison into the il. Attempt is being made to hunt up guilty party.

W. R. Smith has been appointed post- ster at Mitchellville. A post office has en established at North Deering, and s. Hannah D. Cobb appointed post- stress. E. L. Rogers has been appointed stmaster at Camp Caribou. A. T. Snow been appointed postmaster at Clark's and, vice Edward Frohock, resigned.

Charles F. Swett, proprietor of Swett's ston express, Portland, and Christopher Leonard, were on Saturday fined $1,924 having 1,924 short lobsters in their session. Swett was bound over to the and jury in the sum of $600 on the alleged arge of threatening to shoot Game arden Cushman. An appeal was entered each case.

Belfast is now entitled to the free de- ery system in mails. The law is that y city of 10,000 inhabitants or more, venue at the post office shall have free livery. That city is below the requisite mber in population, but is above the ark in postal revenue. The receipts for ar will be $18,000. This large revenue is e to the patent medicine factories.

Joseph G. Deering of Saco, one of the gest lumber manufacturers in that section the State, died Monday, after a sickness several weeks. His age was 76 years. e leaves a family. He was President of e Saco Savings Bank, a Director of the rk National Bank, a Trustee of Laurel ll cemetery, and one of Saco park Commis- ners.

The Cunningham Bros., at Swanville, are w running their saw mill night and day. ey are at work on 500 cords of spool ck for Bangor parties. The wood, white rch, is hauled to the mill from surround- g points and gives employment to quite a mber. Five hundred cords will make out 250 cords of spool stock, the re- ainder being sold in the Rockland mar- t for kindling wood. The spool stock hen dried is hauled to a point on the Bal- t road and shipped.

Mr. Frank Moffatt is in the woods log- ing. His wife and two children have been assing the winter in his camp on Ma- errawock, some distance from other abitation. One evening recently, while rs. Moffatt was out obtaining the chil- en the children set fire to the bed. The oman heard the alarm and got back just time to save the life of the younger child. he camp and contents were burned. Mrs. offatt then started for Milltown; but the orm, the cold and the deep snow compell- her to take refuge in a play camp which e boys had built in the woods. Here she mained with her children two nights and ay without food until accidentally dis- vered by a hunter who reached her. erious effects have appeared from the ex- osure and deprivation to any one of the ree.

A sensational marriage took place in elfast, Saturday night. H. C. Penney of mherst, aged 35, was married to Miss Mrs. Ann French of Belfast aged 84. he groom has been in Belfast off and on or about two months, his home being unknown. The bride is worth $100,000. he groom is a peddler. Some fear that he blushing bride must be out of her head. Monday night a mob of nearly 100 men (White Caps) went to the residence of the ouple in Belfast and called for Penney to come out. This he refused to do and the mob proceeded to smash the windows and pelt the house with eggs, etc. An entrance was finally effected by breaking a pane of glass in the front door and reach- ng in and unlocking the door. Penney was found in the hay loft and dragged out, but broke away from his captors and did some ively sprinting for about 200 yards, when he fell exhausted. After using him rough- y the crowd released him on his promise to leave town. The minister who married his couple says that the room was darkened, and he was not aware of the disparity in heir ages. The woman had long been re- garded either as a crank or having a feeble mind.

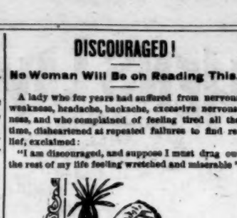
Friday afternoon, the U. S. Marshal ar- rested Mr. E. T. Burrowes, in Portland, charged with illegal use of the mails. He is a large manufacturer of screens. About a year ago a rival screen company was formed, which Burrowes has used every endeavor to supplant and ruin by inducing agents and tampering with them, to leave the employ of the new concern. For some time Burrowes has been watched and de- tected by his rivals in various underhand schemes to prevent them from doing busi- ness. Some weeks ago Burrowes, as now appears, assumed the name of W. P. Wash- burn, purporting to have headquarters in Boston, and wrote to the clerk of the rival company, offering money for a full list of people with whom the company were doing business. The clerk answered this, and made an appointment to meet Washburn in Boston. Washburn was at the appointed place, but a note was left saying he had been called away to Philadelphia. The clerk went to the post office in Boston and found there orders to remail all W. P. Washburn's letters to a certain box in Portland post office, which turned out to be Burrowes' private box. Up to this time the matter has not been public, but during the private investigations a post office in- spector learned the facts and reported them at Washington, taking the case at once into his own hands. Mr. Burrowes has long stood very high in society, and was a lead- ing member of the Methodist church. His home life was all that could be asked. He had been the prohibition candidate for Mayor, and in business circles he stood very high. No man in the State of Maine was more prominently known in mercantile life. A hearing on the case will be had on Fri- day. The friends of Mr. Burrowes claim that he will be able to explain matters satis- factorily.

DISCOURAGED!

No Woman Will Be on Reading This.

A lady who for years had suffered from nervous weakness, headache, backache, excessive nervous- ness, and who complained of feeling tired all the time, disheartened at repeated failures to find re- lief, exclaimed:

"I am discouraged, and suppose I must drag out the rest of my life feeling wretched and miserable."



A sympathizing friend encouraged her with words of hope. "*There is one thing you have not yet used* —the great nerve and health restorative, Dr. Greene's Nervura. This wonderful discovery cured me, and I am sure it will cure you."

There are thousands of women who need the same encouragement, especially in the spring, when all physical and nervous ills are aggravated, and if they will use this remarkable female invigorator, it will certainly restore health, strength and vigor. Purely vegetable and harm- less. Druggists, $1.

"I deem it my duty to say that I think Dr. Greene's Nervura *the best medicine in the world.* My kidneys were in a terrible state, I had awful pains in the back and side, and could not sleep at night. My headache was a source of great annoyance, and I suffered much at certain periods. *I cannot speak too high- ly of* Dr. Greene's **Nervura, for it cured me of my terrible complaints. Why, I** felt so miserable that I often thought I would take my own life. I thank God for directing me to Dr. Greene's Nervura.

MRS. LILA C. ROOT,
36 Elm St., New Bedford, Mass."

☞ Dr. Greene, the successful specialist in curing all forms of nervous and chronic diseases, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., can be consulted *free*, person- ally, or by letter. Call or write to him about your case, or send for symptom blank to fill out, and a history fully explaining your disease, giving advice, etc., will be returned free.

Latest Horse Notes.

—The accident to the King of the Turf, Nelson, while troublesome, promises to be of limited duration, and only temporary in its effects. As the great trotter was being driven on the streets of Waterville, by one of his owner's employés, he shied at a sled and got one of his hind legs over the cross- bar of the sleigh. He went about forty feet on three legs, and then fell to the ground. When he was assisted to his feet he was unharnessed and started off limping, but is not believed to be seriously hurt. An injury to this magnificent horse, in which every one of Maine takes just pride, is deeply regretted, and all will rejoice to know that he has fully recovered.

—Look well after the horses' feet. Bad roads will be the rule from now until the last of April, and care is necessary to pro- tect the feet. See that the shoes are fre- quently set and sharpened, and be sure that this work is properly done.

—Don't let the horses stand idle for sev- eral days at a time. Get them out for a little exercise, even if the roads are rough and the norths cold.

—A man or horse standing idle requires less food than when at work. Heavy feed- ing to horses shut up in the barn is sure to show its effects by "stocky legs." Reduce the quantity and change the quality, taking care to give but little of the carbonaceous foods.

—Now is the time to look after the colts, and if the roads are rough to see that they are not injured. In educating the colts, the first thing is to fix a fast walking gait. It is the most desirable of all, and sure to give value. Let the training be directed to this first.

—Mr. George H. Wilkins of Maysville has recently purchased of D. Millett of Burnham, a thoroughbred Percheron stallion, five years old, at an expense of $1,000 This horse weighs 1,600 pounds, stands over 16 hands high, and is black in color. He is a handsome and promising horse.

—The colt Testator 2.28¼, pacing, which Mr. Nelson has brought back to Maine, is one of the exceptionally promising ones. Bred by Messrs. J. A. & E. A. Cilley, Fair- field, by Dictator Chief, out of their bay mare Empress, by Sterling, he from the first gave promise of developing into what he now is, a grand specimen of a horse. We hope he may be kept in Maine until on the new mile track he shows what Maine breeders can do.

—Mr. Nelson reports the sale of the colt Eaglewood to Messrs. Brown & Dodge, Carmel, to whom he has been shipped. Already he has some promising colts, and his services will be in increased demand.

—The question of form of the new mile track has finally been settled, and very wisely, too. Mr. Nelson led off at the late meeting in favor of a regulation track, and a majority of the Trustees were like minded. If Mr. Griffin, the veteran track builder, can do what he claims, and no one ques- tions his ability, the mile track in Maine, built in 1892, will be one of the fastest in the country. This is just what will give permanence to the move and profit to the owners. With the best mile track horses will be drawn from all portions of the country, because breeders are to-day anx- iously looking for low records.

Items and Incidents.

James Brown of Bennington, West Vir- ginia, has a moustache over six feet from tip to tip. What a nuisance it must be when the Browns have pea-soup for dinner.

Rev. Wm. Hollinshed,

Pastor of the Presbyterian church of Sparta, N. J., voluntarily writes strongly in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla: He says: "Nothing I know of will cleanse the blood, stimulate the liver or clean the stomach like this rem- edy. I know of scores and scores who have been helped or cured by it."

The highest praise has been won by Hood's Pills for their easy, yet efficient, ac- tion.

The bison lives to an age of from 30 to 50 years, says an exchange. Oh, no, he doesn't. He has all been killed off long ago in early youth for steaks and robes.

People with delicate stomachs find Ayer's Sarsaparilla agreeable to the taste, and, therefore, prefer it as a blood-purifier to any other. This is one reason for its great popularity as a spring and family med- icine. Safe, certain, and palatable.

A single bee, with all its industry, energy and the innumerable journeys it has to per- form, will not collect more than a teaspoon- ful of honey in a single season, yet the total weight of honey taken from a single hive often from sixty to one hundred pounds—a profitable lesson to man of great results from united labor.

From Mrs. I. N. Gammon, 5 Maverick St., E. Boston, Mass.—F. W. KINSMAN & Co.—Gents: I wou'd say to my friends, and all who chance to read this, that I have used Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam in my family for a long time, and consider it a very valuable medicine. It cures when all other remedies fail, and I would cheerfully recommend it to those afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c. I have just made a purchase of two large bottles to send to a friend in Central City, Col.

In Canterbury, N. H., one of the resi- dents has a lamp chimney that has been in constant use for twenty-seven years.

Hall's Hair Renewer is pronounced the best preparation made for thickening the growth of the hair, and restoring that which is gray to its original color.

Two railroad cars are now being com- pleted in California which were made from the trunk of one tree.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small price.

A very extensive domestic industry in Russia consists of the manufacture of wood- en spoons, which are made to the amount of 30 000 000 annually. They are nearly all made of birch.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world.

It is believed that shooting stars are small, solid bodies, revolving round the sun as they are traveling in a contrary direction to the earth, the velocity with which they enter our atmosphere is very great, on an average, about thirty miles a second.

ONLY ONE SARSAPARILLA sold on the **"No Benefit, No Pay"** plan —only one could stand the **test, viz: DANA'S.**

The entire coast line of the globe is about 136,000 miles.

In Dover, England, all grip patients are compelled to remain indoors under a penalty of incurring a fine of $25.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
A Healthful Tonic.

Used in place of lemons or lime juice, it will harmonize with such stimulants as are ne- cessary to take.

The Markets.

Report of Union Stock Market.

(Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.)

LIVE STOCK YARDS, MARCH 1, 1892.

Names of Drovers.	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Veals.
AT WATERTOWN—None.				
AT BRIGHTON.				
W. A. Gleason,	11	47		
J. M. Philbrook,	13	47		
J. S. P. Jones,	19	10		
F. L. Libby,	29	33		
J. D. Rogers,	7	23		
S. H. Wardwell,	17	19		
F. L. Howe,	21	2		
R. F. Gilnes,	21	4		
L. G. Libby,	39	35		

THE AGGREGATE OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON YARDS.

Cattle, 4169; sheep, 8255; hogs, 30,197; veals, 960; horses, 533.

MAINE STOCK AT MARKET.

Cattle, 142; veals, 305; horses, 38.

CATTLE EXPORTS FOR OLD ENGLAND.

The week's shipments were 2988 cattle, and reported at 10¾@11c dressed weight, sinking the offal.

POSITION OF THE TRADE

Cattle market has suffered a decline en- tirely unexpected by dealers. Who would have thought that upon the low rates of last week ¾c additional decline could have taken place? But such has been the case. Some choice river cattle were sold last week at 7c dressed weight, that could not have brought over 6¼c on to-day's market. We quote cattle at 3½@5¾c, and 6@6¾c dressed weight for fancy.

Working oxen.—Sales continue light. J. D. Hosmer sold one pair working oxen girthing 7 ft., 4 in., five weight, 3400 lbs. at $135. 1 pair of 7 ft, 4 in. oxen, five weight, 3300 lbs. at $132.

Boston Market.

TUESDAY, March 1.

FLOUR AND MEAL. The demand for flour is moderate to-day, and sales are confined to small lots at previous prices. We quote fine and super- fine and common extras at $3 10@ $3 85; extras and seconds at $3 85@$4 75; Minnesota bakers, clears and straights, at $4 70@$5 00; winter wheat, clears and straights, at $4 70@$5 15; winter wheat patents at $5 10@$5 50, and spring wheat patents at $5 25@$5 75 per bbl. These quotations include jobbers' and millers' prices. Rye flour is steady at $4 50@$5 25 per bbl. Oatmeal is steady, with sales of Rolled at $5 50 cash at $5 40@5 75 per bbl. There is a quiet market for corn meal. Sales of bag meal at $1 04@1 06, and barrel meal sells at $2 35@$2 40 for choice kiln dried. Granulated meal sells at $3 25 @3 50 per bbl.

GRAIN. The market for corn was quite firm to-day, with Chicago No. 3 shipment generally held at 58c, per bush., with sales at 55c@55½c per bush. for special lines. On the spot the demand for corn has been light and prices favor buyers. Steamer yellow on tracks is held at 54c and steamer mixed at 53c per bush, but sales to any ex- tent could only be made at prices about 1½c per bush under these. The trade in oats has been quiet and prices for spot lots are rather easy. Sales of clipped at 40¾@41¾ c; No. 2 white at 40c, and No 3 white at 38@39½c, per bush. For shipment Chicago clipped oats are offered at 40¾@ 41¾c; No 3 white at 40¼@40¾c; selects No. 3 white at 39½c; and regular No. 3 white at 39c, per bush.

MILLFEED. Bran is steady. For sack spring, $20 per ton is quoted, and winter was held at $21 75@$22 per ton. Mid- dlings are quoted at $19 50@$21 in bulk, and $20 00@$24 per ton in sacks. Canada bran sells at $22 per ton in bulk. Cotton seed meal is steady at $25 25@$25 50 per ton for shipment and $26 on the spot.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE. No decided change in the butter market can be reported from last week. Sales in Boston yesterday were at 29@30 cents for fine Western and Vermont creamery, and 27 cents for fancy. Good grades of fresh range from 26@28 cents, and a good portion of the exports come under this head. Choice fresh West- ern indle sells moderately at 20@22 cents, and imitation creamery 23@24 cents. Dairy lots take about the same range of ladles and imitations, with an occasional fancy lot at a higher range. Very few common lots can be bought at under 18 cents. Small lots of choice eggs are selling at 30 cents, and prices given here are for large lots, and that 2 or 3 cents more are added when only a tub or two are wanted.

Eggs continue to attract particular atten- tion. Receipts have materially increased, but all have been taken to meet current wants and there is no surplus to speak of. For a part of the day yesterday the selling rates were 17¾ to 18 cents, but later it was hard to find buyers at over 17¼ cents. At that price more could have been made. but receivers were disposed to hold for 18 cents. Small lots at a higher range.

There is nothing particularly new to say about cheese. Dealers are steadily reduc- ing stock and selling in lots as wanted at 12 to 12½ cents for best Northern, and 11½ to 12 cents for Western. Under grades are selling at 9 to 11½ cents.

Beans ruled quiet, but prices were well maintained at $1 85 for choice large pea and $1 80@$1 85 per bushel for mediums. Im- proved yellow eyes steady at $1 90.

HAY. For hay there has been a steady demand, and prices have ruled firm for best grades, with sales of large lots at wanted at $18 00 to 18 50 per ton, with sales at $19. Eastern choice commands $16 to 17 per ton and ordinary grades $14 to 15. Rye straw at $13 to $14 per ton.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY, March 1.

CATTLE—Receipts 7000; shipments 3000; steady; good to choice; steers 4 40@4 80; others at 3 85@4 24; stockers at 1 60@2 75 heavy feeders at 3 00@3 75; Texans 3 35@ 3 40; cows at 1 75@3 15.

Hogs—receipts 16,000; shipments 10,- 000; slow and lower; rough and common at 4 50@4 65; mixed at 4 70@4 80; prime heavy and butchers' weights 4 85@600; light 4 70@4 90.

Sheep—receipts 5000; shipments 2000; fairly active and steady; ewes at 3 75@ 4 75; mixed at 4 85@5 25; wethers and yearlings 5 00@5 75; Western at 5 15@5 55 Lambs 5 00@6 50.

Slim Persons

and all who are reduced in weight from overwork, nervousness, excessive care or severe mental strain, will have no difficulty in gaining flesh and general health if they take

MAGEE'S EMULSION

regularly according to directions. This we guar- antee without any hesitation, as we have yet to meet a slim or exhausted person who did not gain in weight rapidly while taking it.

GAINED 33½ POUNDS.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., March 31, 1888.

J. A. MAGEE & CO Dear Sirs: I write to in- form you that I have been taking your Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil, combined with hypophosphites and extract of malt, ever since the nineteenth of last November. It was recommended to me by Dr. Healey of Newburyport, Mass., and while in the Ann Jacques hospital I continued to take it up to the first of March, and in the meanwhile gained 33½ pounds of flesh from its effects.

Sincerely yours, FRANK W. HERRMERT.
200 Mineral Springs Avenue, Pawtucket, R. I.

Augusta City Market.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MAINE FARMER.)

WEDNESDAY, March 2.

APPLES—Greenings, Baldwins, and good winter fruit, $1 25 per bbl.

BEANS—Pea beans $2 00; Yellow Eyes $1 75.

BUTTER—Ball Butter 30@32c. Creamery, 25@28c.

CHEESE—Factory and domestic new 11@ 12c.

COTTON SEED MEAL—$1 50 per cwt.

EGGS—Fresh, 20c per dozen.

FLOUR—St. Louis $6 00@ 6 25; Patent 6 50.

GRAIN—Corn 75c; oats 50c; barley 6°c; Rye $1 25.

HAY—Loose $10@13; pressed $14@17.

STRAW—$7 75@8.

HIDES AND SKINS—Cow hides, 3c, dividing on 90 lbs.; ox hides, 4½c; bulls and stags, 2½c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Lime $1 10 per cask; cement $1 75.

LARD—Tierce 7½c; in tins, 8@8½c.

MEAL—Corn 68c; rye 90@1 00.

SHORTS—$1 20@1 25 per hundred.

PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 8@9c; beef per side 5@7c; ham 10@ 11c; fowls, 10@12; chickens, 14@15c; mutton, 7@8c; lamb, 8@10c; veals, 8@9c; turkeys, 18@20c; round hog, 6¼c.

PRODUCE—Potatoes, 40 cents per bushel; cabbages, $1.00 per hundred; beets, 50c per bu.; turnips, 35@40c per bu; squash $1.00 per hundred.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, March 2.

APPLES—No. 1 Baldwins, $1 75@2 00; eating, $2 25@2 50 per barrel; evaporated 8@10c per lb.

BUTTER—20@21 for choice family; creamery, 28@30c.

BEANS—Pea, $2 00@2 15; Yellow Eyes, $1 90@2 25.

CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory, 12½@13c; N. Y. Factory, 12¼@13¼c.

FLOUR—Superfine, $4 75@5 00; Spring X and XX, $5 00@5 25; Roller Michigan, $5 75@5 87; St. Louis Winter Patents, $5 75@6 25.

FISH—Cod Shore, $6 75@7 00; Scaled herring per box, 14@18c; Mackerel, shore, extra, $24 00@26 00.

GRAIN—Corn, bag lots, 58@59; oats, 43@44; cotton seed, car lots, $27 00@27 50; cotton seed, bag lots, $28 00@29 00; sacked bran, car lots, $21 00@23 00; sacked bran, bag lots, $23 00@24 00; middlings, car lots, $22 00@25 00; middlings, bag lots, $23 00 @26 00.

LARD—Per tierce, 6¼@7¼c per lb; per tub, 6¼@7¼c; pail, 6¾@11c.

PROVISIONS—Fowl, 13@14c; chickens, 15@17c; turkeys, 17@18c; eggs, 28@ 29c; potatoes per bush., 45@55c; extra beef, $8 50@9 00; pork, backs, $15 25 @16 00; clear, $15 00@15 25; hams, 10 @10½c; covered, 11@11½c.

Maine Agricultural News.

—A number of sheep have been shipped through Bangor of late to the Boston mar- ket. John Stewart of Houlton, is the prin- cipal sheep purchaser in Aroostook county. He takes a trip now and then into the Provinces and leaves considerable money there in purchases.

—At a recent meeting of the Aroostook Agricultural Society, the following officers were elected for the year 1892: President, S. H. Dudley; Vice President, Frank W. Benn; Treasurer, Almon H. Fogg; Trustees, Jonathan Benn, Geo. W. McGinley, Oscar Shirley, Geo. F. Merritt, Geo. A. Gilman, Cyrus W. Benn, Ira J. Porter. It was de- cided that the next annual fair in Houl- ton Sept. 28th and 29th. It was also voted to appropriate a sum of money for the erec- tion of additional sheds for cattle in Maple Grove Park.

—Alfred Bragg has paid Frank Hussey of South Dover, who keeps three cows, more than sixty-five dollars for veal calves the past season.

—There is talk of organizing a company at Limestone, for the purpose of building a cheese and butter factory. It would be a good idea, and the farmers would take more pains in the culture of their stock, and in the end it would be a profitable speculation.

—Men from New Hampshire have been down to Kezar Falls, buying working oxen.

—Now is a good time to prune fruit trees, before spring's work.

—E. Tarr of Castle Hill is probably the first one in Northern Aroostook to raise sweet corn, well ripened, by the bushel. A friend of his procured seed from Massa- chusetts and ripened it in Lincoln county. A few years ago one bushel of seed was brought to Castle Hill, where it ripened quite well the first year, and the next year better still, and last year perfectly.

—Farmers at East New Portland are be- ginning to look up their teams for the com- ing spring's work. Horses and colts are to be found in that vicinity.

—Mr. Columbus Brown of Athens has a sheep that is sixteen years old this next spring, that is hale and hearty, and if any one has one older he would like to hear of it.

—The annual meeting of the Knox County Creamery Association was held in Rockland, Thursday, and these Directors elected: Charles A. Sylvester, Obadiah Gardner, W. J. Robbins, George W. Kim- ball, W. Ulmer, F. W. Morse, and Sam- uel H. Doe. The association is entering upon its fourth year, and is remarkably suc- cessful. During the past year over 60,000 pounds have been manufactured, being the product of the cream of 400 cows. The total receipts were nearly $16,000.

—At the yearly meeting of the Oxford County Dairy Association, located in Buck- field, the Treasurer reported amount of cash received for the year $20,007.26; paid patrons, $15,698.37; 74 Patrons received for January 11¾ cents per inch. The factory has proved a success, and has come to stay, lifting the burdens from our overworked wives, and filling the pockets of the farm- ers with checks. H. D. BUSH.

—Representatives of the Portland compa- ny which have been packing corn at Corinna have been at Newport looking over the ground for a factory at that place. Three hundred acres of corn were pledged in less than a two-days' visit. The company is debating whether to move the Corinna establishment or build a new factory.

—The farmers of Newport and vicinity met the managers of the Condensed Milk Company, and agreed on a schedule of prices for milk as follows: April, May and June, milk two and a half cents a quart; July and August, three cents; September, October and November, three and a half cents, and four cents the remaining months of the year. Printed contracts were given to each farmer present. Besides giving the price, the contract provides for the cleanliness and purity of the milk, its temperature on delivery, methods of trans- portation, etc. The milk of three hundred cows was pledged at the meeting, and a hundred more are wanted before the factory starts up. We presume the contract quart is the legal standard of the State, thirty- four ounces. The price named is con- sidered quite favorable to the farmers.

—The Oxford North Agricultural Society have voted to hold their fair Sept. 28 and 29. They will spare no pains in fitting up the grounds that it may be the best exhibi- tion ever held on their grounds.

The cat of the postmaster at Danville, Ind., rings the bell when she wants to en- ter the house.

Married.

In Alfred, Feb. 17, John W. Ricker to Maria L. Johnson.

In Biddeford, Feb. 25, Elmer E. E. Emmons of Portland, to Eliza E. Ramsdell of Biddeford.

In Bath, Feb. 27, Fred T. Mayers of Cambridge- port, Mass., to Edwina B Jones of Bath.

In Bowdoinham, Feb. 11, John C. Curtis of Rich- mond, to Mrs. Bandella Brimlipon of Bowdoinham.

In Berwick, Feb. 9, Geo H. Burrows of Lebanon, and Nellie Crocker of Berwick.

In Bangor, Feb. 24, Jeremiah Sabine, Jr., to Hat- tie M Lucas, both of Bangor.

In Danforth, Feb. 20, Edas H. Kinsey to Amy I. Cropley.

In Dover, N H., Dec. 19, Rev. J. F. Hutchinson to Mary E. Davis, both of Saco, Me.

In Eastport, Feb 21, Capt. Thomas E. Raye to Cora B. Davis, both of Eastport.

In East Orrington, Feb. 16, Charles W. George of Orrington, to Sarah A. Gerrish of Orrington.

In Ellsworth, Feb 22, Howard W. Gordon of Sul- livan, to Annie V. Woodworth of Franklin.

In Fryeburg, Feb. 22, Wallace C. Ladd to Nettie Hewitt, both of Fort Fairfield.

In Fryeburg, Feb. 25, Wallace J. Haley to Ida E. Nutting, both of Fryeburg.

In Greene, Feb. 20, Ralph D. Eliems to Lena B. Moody, both of Greene.

In Hodgdon, Feb. 19, Earnest C. V. Day to Emma D. Clark, both of Houlton; Feb. 21, Eben G. Hunter to Lizzie Hall, both of Hodgdon.

In Kennebunk, Feb. 16, Harry D. Washburn to Nellie Cousins.

In Lincolnville, Feb. 14, Wilbur J. Mahoney to Lillian D. Knight, both of Lincolnville.

In Limerick, Feb. 14, Frank E. Emery to Allie A. Libby.

In Lubec, Feb. 18, Samuel O. Stoddard of Pem- broke, Annie L. Huckins, of Lubec.

In Lewiston, Hal Proctor Johnson to Emma Thur- low, both of Sabattus; Feb. 25, Mr. Harry M. Frost to Alice M. Tibbetts.

In Richmond Falls, Feb. 23, Walter C. Millett, to Sadie Cushman, both of Poland.

In Moscow, Feb. 23, Mike F Lapoint of Stacham, to Mary C Roxanor of Moscow.

In North Haven, Feb. 17, William S. Hopkins to Lillian M. Thomas, both of North Haven.

In Penobscot, Feb. 13, Frank A. Palmer to Lena Wardwell, both of Penobscot.

In Portland, Feb. 24, Rev. Thomas A. K. Simpson of Highland Falls, N. Y., to Bertha C. S Berry of Portland; Feb. 24, David L. Hood to Frances J. Hargett, both of Portland.

In Rockland, Feb. 18, Asa E. Lynn to Annie Sull- ivan, both of Rockland.

In skowhegan, Feb. 14, Frank Bogan to Elizabeth S. Gilman, both of Skowhegan; Feb 23, George Harry Corbin of Somerville, to Georgia M. Whiting of Skowhegan; Feb. 25, Dr. J. F. Rodolphe Biron to Mary L. Plaisted, all of Skowhegan.

In Sheepscot Bridge, Feb. 21, Edward C. Cun- ningham to Bessie McNear, both of Newcastle.

In Somerville, Feb. 22, William M. West to Ricarde S. Fancher, both of Searsport.

In South Paris, Feb. 17, George H. Davis to Es- tella Bisbee.

In St. Mary Magdalene's, Newark-on-Trent, Eng- land, Jan. 27, by the Rev. Marshall Wild, M. Hug, Vicar, Thomas W. G. Goodman, of Bartley, Notts, formerly of Franklin, Me., to Caroline Taylor Her- rod, only daughter of George Herrod, Elmore House Bushley.

In Saco, Feb. 18, Elmer E Nason of Biddeford, to Eva E. Johnson of Saco.

In Strong, Feb. 16, Wm. S. Lovejoy to Rebecca E. Bullock, both of Strong.

In Tremont, Feb. 24, Ernest L. Dix to Blanche E. Lamy, both of Tremont.

In Waterville, Feb. 24, Charles W. Goodrich of Gardiner, to Jessie A. Bragg of Oakland.

In Wells, Feb. 23, Edward J. Hamblen to Mary E. Hutchin- son of Carthage, to Thirza M. Hodgkins of Farming- ton.

In Wiscasset, Feb. 17, Frank B. Hodgdon of Boothbay to Carrie E. White of Wiscasset.

Died.

In this city, Feb. 17, Mrs. Mary Garland, aged 87 years, 11 months.

In Benton Falls, Feb. 18, Olive C. Dow, daughter of the late Jame- Dow, aged 87 years. The burial took place at Foxboro, Mass.

In Belgrade, Feb. 25, Mrs. Joseph Cummings, aged 86 years.

In Bangor, Feb. 21, Wealthy Wentworth, widow of the late Capt. E. Wentworth, aged 66 years.

In Brunswick, Feb. 17, Sarah E. Chase, aged 75 years, 6 months; Feb. 20, Mary Ann Haskell, aged 87 years, 9 months; Feb. 23, David H. Donahoe, aged 77 years; Feb. 19, J. Herbert Brackett, aged 10 years.

In Bath, Feb. 18, Mary Ford, aged 76 years; Feb. 20, Edwin R. Norton, aged 22 years, 9 months; Feb. 20, Harriet W. Oliver, widow of the late Benj. Oliver, aged 85 years.

In Biddeford, Feb. 18, Augenette Fall, aged 33 years; Feb. 21, Benjamin Simpson, aged 87 years; Feb. 19, Susan O , wife of Ben] Emerson, aged 78 years, 3 months; Feb. 20, Susan L., widow of Capt. Mark Hurch, aged 76 years, 9 months.

In Bedfast, Feb. 21, Elizabeth, wife of the late Henry E. Carter, aged 79 years, 10 months.

In Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, Annie, wife of George B. Higgins, aged 60 years

In Cape Elizabeth, Feb. 14, Jane, wife of Daniel Small, aged 82 years, 5 months; Feb. 21, James W. Harmon, aged 74 years, 3 months.

In Cambridgeport, Mass., Feb. 19, Mrs. Matilda Owen, formerly of Bloomfield, Me., aged 80 years.

In Campobello, Feb. 23, Susie A. Brown, aged 11 years, 9 months.

In Castine, Feb. 20, Abby H., wife of Augustus Perkins, aged 65 years.

In Camden, Feb. 19, Anne M. Eells, formerly of Orono.

In Deering, Feb. 23, Charles Ramsey, aged 76 years, 3 months; Feb. 26, Eliza R., widow of the late Rev. J. F. Weston, D. D., aged 79 years, 11 months.

In East Corinth, Feb. 18, Rev. Ephraim Harding, formerly of Ellsworth, aged 82 years, 1 month.

In Ellsworth, Feb. 21, Mrs. Mary A. Rendek, aged 32 years, 4 months.

In Ellsworth Falls, Feb. 21, Leverett A. Fernald, aged 77 years, 5 months.

In Eastport, Feb. 19, Julia Tyler, aged 3 years, 6 months.

In Earlville, La Salle county, Ill., Jan. 27, Dorcas Bryant, formerly of New Vineyard, Me., aged 75.

In East Mt. Vernon, Feb. 28, Mrs. Deborah At- kins, aged 86 years, 7 months.

In Farmington, Feb. 23, Mary F., wife of Reuben Jones, aged 54 years, 6 months; Charles A., son of Reuben and Mary F. Jones, aged 24 years, 2 months; Feb. 21, Jane, widow of Rev. Andrew D. Goodwin, aged 66 years, 7 months.

In Gouldsboro, Feb. 11, Mrs. Eliza Tracy, aged 81. In Harrison, Feb. 10 George Lakin, aged 85 years.

In Hodgdon, Feb. 5, Francis Hird, aged 87 years.

In Houlton, Feb. 18, George Jenkins, formerly of Weston, Nova Scotia, aged 74 years; Feb. 18, Ellen, wife of Thomas Dobbins, aged 47 years

In Harrington, Feb. 17, Susan, widow of the late Capt. Mark Dyer, aged 89 years; Rhoda, wife of Moses Nash, aged 81 years.

In Hope, Feb. 21, Mrs. Sarah, wife of the Late, Feb. 21, Florence (Cole) Carter, wife of Augustus Carter.

In Iceboro, Feb. 26, Charles Robbins of Augusta, aged 63 years.

In Islesboro, Feb. 20, Benj. F. Pendleton, aged 82.

In Jamaica Plain, Mass., Feb. 17, William J. McKenzie, aged 43 years, 8 months.

In Jefferson, Feb. 19, Weston Hall, aged 70 years; Feb. 20, Mrs. Sarah Hall, aged 70; Thomas Trask, aged about 75 years.

In Livermore Falls, Feb. 14, Comfort Pettingill, aged 87 years, 11 months.

In Ligonia, Feb. 22, Miranda, widow of the late Amos Fuller, aged 89 years, 1 month.

In Lamoine, Feb. 21, Henry H. Eaton, aged 77 years, 6 months.

In Limington, Feb. 20, Isabella, wife of Andrew Hone, aged 80 years.

In Lewiston, Feb. 22, Jas. J. Golder, aged 69 years, 3 months.

In Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 5, Charles K. Wells, formerly of Bloomfield, Me., a graduate of Yale College, a lawyer by profession, and at one time postmaster of Milwaukee, aged 75 years.

In Mt. Vernon, Feb. 21, Mrs. Moses T. Bean, aged 61 years, 10 months; Feb. 23 Elisha C. Carson, aged 84 years, 8 months.

In North Vassalboro, Mary E. Est

Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

Unreconciled.

BY MRS. GERTRUDE WHITMAN.

I ask you, what is this world to me,
Since my hopes in ashes lay;
And the pain too deep for utterance
Grows keener every day?

I ask you, what is this world to me,
Since my white bird flew away,
And left my heart, like an empty nest,
Broken and cold as clay?

I ask you, what is this life to me,
With the soul of it torn and riven,
Since all that was sweetest, and fairest, and best,
Has floated away to heaven?

I ask you, what is this world to me,
With its singing birds and flowers,
Since the sweet, white dove I held on my breast
Sings now in heavenly bowers?

What is it to me, that the earth be fair,
That the blue sky bends above,
Since the great grave covers the tiny grave
Of the one sweet child of my love?

What to me are the quivering lights and shades
Of the dewy, fragrant bowers,
Since the Angel of Death walks unrestrained
And gathers the fairest flowers?

Our Story Teller.

Bessie Johnson's Confession.

Miss Abigail Lennox was laid up with an attack of la grippe from her usual round of good works, and on a March morning sat in her brother's warm sitting-room, her feet in a pail of hot water and her head resting upon the high back of a rocking chair. Her brother's children were near her, bent upon making Aunt Abby comfortable. Mary added supplies of hot water from time to time to the foot-bath, and Tom hovered near with solicitous questions as to how she felt after each succeeding moment.

The occupation of sick-nurse was not an unaccustomed thing for Mary, but Tom seemed out of his sphere; and something in the new anxiety upon the youthful face caused his aunt to follow his movements with keen, questioning glances. Presently a smile of understanding chased away the perplexed expression, and she raised her head and turned to her young nurse.

"There now, Mary, I believe I feel better. Fetch a towel, Tom; I do feel better. Thank you, Mary, I can dry them."

"Wasn't that a rather sudden getting well?" asked Tom, wonderingly.

"Hadn't you better let me wipe your feet, Aunt Abby? You are so afraid you will be 'walked on!'" complained Mary, not quite pleased that her aunt was so independent of her attentions.

"I just thought of something which made me feel better—something I want to do." "You are not going back to Dr. Johnson's yet, are you?" asked Tom, eagerly.

His aunt smiled more broadly. "There are other sick folks in the world besides Bessie Johnson."

"There are few girls as pretty, at any rate," returned Tom, shortly. His aunt's ready wit sometimes disconcerted him.

"Bess is pretty," remarked Mary, while dividing her attention between her aunt and her brother. "But what are you going to do? And what are you able to do—or who is sick that you are obliged to start out again?"

"I am going to stay right here in this rocking-chair—and talk," answered Aunt Abby, settling herself more comfortably. "Throw that shawl over my shoulders, Tom; I seem to feel a draft."

"I must be a lazy lout—this going out to nurse the sick at all hours of the night or day," observed Tom, intentionally or unintentionally giving Miss Abigail the right end of her thread of discourse, at the same time throwing a shawl over her shoulders as requested.

Miss Abigail answered him: "Hum—yes; that depends upon the patient. Then one learns so much of human nature; that is part pay."

"I hope Bessie's beautiful voice will not be spoiled by this sickness," Mary suggested.

"I am afraid it will," returned Aunt Abby, slowly; "but then, if it is the means of keeping something else she has gained, so much the better."

"What! lose her fine voice and stop singing in the choir?" Tom exclaimed, thunderstruck, while Mary mildly questioned: "What good thing has she gained?"

"What good thing did she lack?" insinuated Tom; and then his aunt found herself launched fully upon the theme ready for discourse.

"She did lack generosity; she was heartless; she was vain; she was as coldly selfish as any one I ever saw."

"And her sister Nellie?" suggested Mary.

"She was her opposite in every respect—not so much so now, however."

"I hope you don't mean in point of good looks," asserted Tom, boy fashion.

"Yes, I think it will make some difference there; with them both, in fact," said Aunt Abby, enigmatically.

Brother and sister found no words to express their surprise. Tom thought of the possibility of delirium, and Mary thought Aunt Abby had not taken her feet out of hot water too soon.

"I suppose you, especially, Tom, have always admired Bessie's taste in dressing, her pretty, soft hands, and all that. You needn't tell me—I know. And there was Nellie with her worn and faded dresses, her last year's hat, and her brown hands, which she could not always keep covered." Miss Lennox spoke almost decisively, and Tom felt called upon to respond:—

"Well, I guess Bessie couldn't help it if she was prettier than her sister, and had better taste."

"If she is prettier, she has no better taste, nor more love of beautiful things than her sister," defended Aunt Abby.

"How do you know that?" questioned Mary, doubtingly.

"I don't understand why so many people judge from appearances. Now I knew all the time that force of circumstances made people misjudge both sisters, and I was not at all surprised when the proof was brought to my hearing. While the wicked were awake like an angel, as she is," Miss Lennox went on rapidly now, "and never complained when she was peevish and unreasonable, as sick people will be; though it did seem as if Bessie took it for granted that the world was born her slave. Some time Nellie would look distressed, her voice would tremble, and the tears would start. At first, for a long time, Bessie did not seem to notice nor care if she did hurt her sister's feelings; but one morning after Bessie had spoken up too sharply about the water being too warm—though it hadn't set in the room fifteen minutes—and Nellie had gone away for some more, I spoke up: 'Bessie,' I said, 'it isn't every girl that has such a kind, gentle, patient sister as yours.' I multiplied the adjectives because I felt hurt for Nellie, and wanted so much that Bessie should appreciate her good. And what did she most seemed as if everybody, her parents included, was afraid of offending Bessie—with her pretty face and sweet voice."

"It is heavenly!" interposed Tom.

"Not when she analyzes!" Well, when I had said my say, Bessie watched me for a long time, and when Nellie came back with the water she watched her, and I couldn't tell how she did take my reproof; but I did notice that she was more quiet, and even thanked Nellie when she moved her to a better position in bed. I guess I had set her thinking, for one afternoon when Nellie was going lonely-hearted she stepped into the sick-room with her turban and jacket on to ask some oranges Bessie wanted. The turban was an old one of Bessie's, and the jacket was worn up and down in front. 'Why, you look like an old things!' Bessie asked. Then she stopped and blushed and looked at me, while Nellie tried to change the subject. I guess I must have looked as I knew why."

"Well, why was it?" asked Mary. "Surely, one daughter could afford to dress as well as another."

"Don't be too sure. Suddenly Bessie held out her hand to Nellie, and said, in a weak, trembling way, 'I know I have been real mean and selfish.'

"'Now, my dear!' Nellie began.

"'Yes, I have,' Bessie persisted in a stronger voice.

"Nellie looked at me as if afraid that I would understand too much. Bessie saw the look, and said, 'Oh, Miss Lennox knows all about it; I can see that she does. You are wearing my old things just as you always have done.' Nellie blushed, and Bessie went on so fast that nobody could stop her; though it did seem queer that she should do it. 'You have been so good and kind that you thought it all right for me to have all the new things because I sang in the choir. I don't think I really thought so, though; but I was so mean I thought if you didn't say anything about it, I wouldn't. And I wanted to look nice, and didn't care so much if you didn't. I liked to be called the best-dressed girl and the best singer; I was terribly vain. I am glad I have been sick, if that is what it takes me want to do differently. You like nice things as well as I. I knew you did, and I was ashamed sometimes—and O, sister Nellie, go and put on the new turban, the one I never wore; it's yours now. I really mean to be a better girl. And don't wear that jacket—I never would have done so. Why do you cry now, Nellie? Really, I am not going to die, and I'll take Lennox!'

"She really wanted an answer and so I told her we—her father and I—thought she was out of all danger, but that she mustn't talk any more, but lie quiet and rest; that we all knew she was a dear good girl now, I couldn't help saying 'now,' and emphasizing it a little; but I thought Nellie looked reprovingly at me for doing so. She is so womanly and noble—well, and I like Bessie, too, now."

"Did Nellie go and put on the new turban, Aunt Abby?" Mary asked.

"I don't think she did; we shall see, though, when they both go out to church, which wears the old one. I believe Bessie will."

"She will look pretty in anything," persisted Tom, even if his manner showed a revolution of opinion.

"And I suppose Nellie will look prettier in 'fine feathers,'" said Mary, reflectively. "What did Nellie say when Bessie made her confession?"

"She didn't say anything; how could she? She knew Bessie had just awakened to a sense of justice, and she couldn't, truthfully, gainsay any of her assertions. She just walked up to the bed and kissed her—oh, so tenderly, and caressed her poor, pale cheek, while I knew she was struggling to keep from crying and distressing the sick girl. Oh, one sees so much of human nature going around as I do; but, Mary, Tom, you mustn't repeat anything I have told you."

"We are not a pack of silly girls," asserted Tom, meaning to be complimentary to Mary while he was doing himself justice. "But I wonder which *will* wear the new turban. I wonder if she will prove that she is as nice as her sister."

"Whom do you mean by 'she' and 'her?' You mix your pronouns."

But Tom did not answer his sister, and they all sat quiet for the space of a minute, when Mr. Lennox came in, and remarked his sister's improved appearance. He brought with him a suggestion of the March wind and sleet out of doors. "I am glad you are so much better. I saw Dr. Johnson; he says his daughter is steadily improving. He thinks you are a prime nurse, Abigail. Well, I wonder more are not seriously sick this raw, cold weather."

The three who listened thought of the other improvement which had been under discussion, and all hoped for complete healing of soul and body for Bessie Johnson.

When Nellie and Bessie walked into church, one April Sabbath, Nellie wore the new turban because Bessie *would have it so*.

Ira Berry.

[Read before the Maine Press Association at its meeting in Portland, Feb. 11, 1892.]

At ten o'clock on Sunday morning Sept. 20, 1891, Ira Berry, the oldest printer in the state of Maine, died at his residence on Brown street, in Portland, aged ninety years.

Though not a member of our association, it is fitting that we should make brief record of the life and character of one who took so prominent a part and so ably stood for the honor of our craft through a long and eventful life. It is with these impressions upon my mind that I have prepared the following account of his varied career, the principal facts of which I obtained from his son Stephen Berry, a former member of this association, and a prominent printer in Portland to-day.

Ira Berry was born in Durham, N. H., Sept. 25th, 1801, the son of Stephen and Alice (Chamberlain) Berry, grandson of Stephen Berry a veteran officer of the French war, and in the —— generation from William Berry who came from England and settled in Portsmouth, N. H., 1630, who was the ancestor of most of those who bear the name in New Hampshire and Maine.

In the fall of 1818 he was apprenticed to John Mann, in Dover, N. H., to learn the art of printing. He remained there until Sept. 25th, 1822, when, being twenty-one years of age, he received a printer's diploma, which undoubtedly signified that he had faithfully served his apprenticeship, and thoroughly learned the art.

He worked as journeyman in the *Patriot* office in Concord, N. H., owned by Isaac Hill, until the spring of 1824, then in the *Statesman* office in Boston, under Thos & Greene, and for a time in the *Argus* office under Thomas Todd, in Portland. In 1825-7 he worked for Wells & Little in Boston, and for a while on the *Journal of Commerce* in New York city. Returning to Boston he worked for Isaac R. Butts, taking charge of the composition of Dr. Bowditch's translation of *La Place's Mecanique Celeste*. In this difficult work he won the friendship of the distinguished author and enjoyed the privilege of his valuable library.

In December, 1831, the legislature having been removed from Portland to Augusta, to meet there January 4th, 1832, Hon. Francis O. J. Smith considered it a favorable time to start a democratic paper in the future capital of the State. Therefore associated with Mr. Berry he commenced the publication of the *Age*. For a vignette they used the State coat of arms, and for its motto "You may pardon something to the spirit of liberty." In Dec. 1834, Mr. Smith having previously retired from the paper, Mr. Berry sold the establishment to William J. Condon from Saco, who also sold Dec. 1835 to William R. Smith and George Robinson, the former having been foreman of the office under Mr. Berry.

We next find Mr. Berry again in Portland and with Charles Holden assuming the editorship and management of the *Eastern Argus*, under the firm name of Berry & Holden. In 1835 they commenced the issue of the *Eastern Argus*, daily, the third effort to print a daily paper in Maine. The Portland *Courier* was issued daily in 1829, but continued only for a short period. The Portland *Advertiser* had maintained a daily issue since 1831.

August 31st, 1837, Mr. Berry sold his interest in the *Argus* and became a partner with Rev. W. A. Drew who was the editor, in the publication of the *Gospel Banner*, a Universalist weekly paper in Augusta, but left it in the fall of 1839, when following the lead of Mr. Smith, he came to Portland again and with him started the *Argus Revived*.

The object aimed at in starting this paper was to carry the disaffected portion of the democratic party over to their support, and they so far accomplished that object as to carry the State for Harrison in the presidential election of 1840. But they did not succeed in capturing the financial support of the *Eastern Argus*, nor in obtaining sufficient support from any quarter to give permanency to the enterprise, and after two years it suspended publication, Mr. Smith leaving the matter in such a way as to throw the principal loss upon Mr. Berry who came out of the enterprise burdened with a debt that took him many years of hard struggle to overcome.

Mr. Berry was appointed weigher and gauger at the Portland Custom House, under President Harrison, but the early death of Mr. Harrison, and the succession of Tyler to the office of President, caused him the loss of that position in about three months after his appointment.

Universalist Palladium and Ladies' Amulet was the name of a monthly paper of eight pages, nine by twelve inches in size, published by Samuel H. Colesworthy in Portland, and edited by an association of Universalist clergymen. This paper was given to Mr. Berry in 1841 on condition that he would continue its publication, which he did for about two years when it was merged in the *Gospel Banner* at Augusta.

The Eastern Farmer and Journal of News a twelve by sixteen inch eight page semi-monthly was started in Portland Jan. 6th, 1842, by Francis O. J. Smith, and Ira Berry as publisher. I find one volume completed and in the last number of this volume a promise of improvement contemplated for the next volume, but I cannot learn that any other numbers were issued.

March 19th, 1844, Mr. Berry went to Norway Lake, with Francis Blake, and founded the Norway *Advertiser*. Mr. Blake retired after the first year, and at the close of the second year Mr. Berry sold to Edwin Plummer, a former apprentice of his.

In 1845 Mr. Berry went to Boston with F. O. J. Smith to engage in the new and promising business of telegraphy. He assisted in building the first telegraph line in New England, from Boston to New York city, and became the first operator and manager of the Boston office. When the line was connected with the observatory in Cambridge to aid the coast survey in establishing longitude, he was the operator who took charge of that station. We may properly call him one of the pioneers of telegraphy in New England.

In 1848 Mr. F. O. J. Smith entered into politics and established a paper called the *Umpire*, in Portland, to advocate the election of General Taylor to the presidency of the United States. He must have the assistance of some reliable man, and no one was so capable in his estimation as Ira Berry. Therefore, he came to Portland and took charge of the telegraph office, the line having been extended to this place from Boston; and what was of more importance to Mr. Smith, was into made editor of the *Umpire*. Zachary Taylor was elected President, and Mr. Berry was made inspector in the Portland Custom House. This position he held for four years, which enabled him to pay off the debts he incurred in publishing the *Argus Revived*.

Relieved from financial embarrassment, he struck out for himself again in 1853, and established a book and job printing office in Portland. In 1857 his eldest son Stephen Berry, went into partnership with him, and they carried on the business together until August 20th, 1863, when he sold his interest in the office to his son and retired from the printing business altogether.

In 1855, Mr. Berry was elected Grand Secretary of the Masonic Grand Chapter, and in 1856 he was elected Secretary to other grand bodies of Masonry. As a few years the business so increased that it demanded his whole time; and since his retirement from the printing business he has devoted all his energies to the various secretaryships, up to the time of his death, and had become widely known throughout Maine and the Masonic world. Thus ended a checkered and responsible career, filling every station with ability, urbanity and probity, compelling the respect and regard of all who had to do with him.

Mr. Berry was better known for his social qualities than as a politician. He was very popular among all classes, and was always ready to do his part towards entertaining any company that he chanced to be in. He possessed a rare talent for singing comic songs, and telling funny stories, and his presence was in demand for all occasions. Enoch Knight once described him as "the chiefest among ten thousand, and the one altogether *lively*." He was a talented writer, and his contributions to the literary line, whether in prose or verse, were marked with pure taste, elegant and refined diction, easy flowing rythmic motion, which always touched a responsive chord in the poetic vein, which caused him frequently to be called upon for poems and songs for public celebrations.

He was a hearty lover of music, and was sure to be present at all the higher classical entertainments, both vocal and instrumental. At the advanced age of eight-eight years, he wrote and published, as a labor of love, the "History of the Boothoven Society," in 1886. He was an honorable member of the Rosini Club, and a constant attendant upon their rehearsals and concerts. He was greatly interested in botany, and a good authority on rare wild flowers, which he had diligently sought and gathered from early childhood, when he first learned to know them from an old Indian woman in the New Hampshire woods. I have often met him on the street with some rare specimen in his hand, of which he was always ready to give the history and characteristics. He had quite a collection of these old-fashioned flowers in his garden that he nursed with a tender care.

He never became a member of any church, but his sympathies were with the Universalists, and he attended their services till his last coming to Portland to live, since which time he had attended the Swedenborgian ministry. In politics a democrat, and in religion a Universalist, Mr. Berry was neither a radical nor a bigot, and neither his religion nor his politics ever stood in the way of a whole hearted social community. His following too closely an erratic and visionary leader, not only led him out of his party in 1840 and 1845, but kept him poor financially till past middle age. But notwithstanding all that, his cultivated and refined taste, his cheerful, sympathetic humanity, and his never failing social enthusiasm, caused him to lead a happy and contented life, and gave him a host of friends.

December 1st, 1831, Mr. Berry married Lydia Maria Hobart of Bingham, Mass., where she was born August 5th, 1804, a descendant of one of the founders of that town. This happy connection brought them nine children, six of whom and the widow survive, with grandchildren and great grandchildren numbering over fifty. As many as possible of these he had been in the habit of gathering under the home roof on his wedding anniversaries, on which occasions the chronicles of the year and literary contributions have been read, accompanied with songs and instrumental music. In 1850, he adopted the German custom of a Christmas tree, which he described in the columns of the *Eclectic* at that time, and ever since his descendants have met annually at his Christmas tree and thoroughly enjoyed the occasion. BROWN THURSTON.

Horse Department.

Strike the word "breaking" out of your vocabulary, and substitute educating, because the whole meaning of the first is to break down, while in the use of the other there comes the thought of improvement. Educate the colts, and also the children—don't break either.

A wealthy gentleman, breeding choice colts for pleasure, turned them over to a would be trainer, not because he "thought much of early training, but just to let the man fool with them a little." Thousands of colts get fooled with in just this way and afterwards men wonder that their colts are stubborn, pig-headed, without ideas, and of no value.

Many a horseman fails to find a ready sale or profitable prices for his colts because they are not fitted for the market. They must represent something more than gross weight, or even good blood to be wanted, and while these are being secured it may be questioned whether the full measure is secured. What is wanted everywhere is a horse of good carriage, pure, level gait and a free and fearless roadster, that goes straight along about his business and is not jumping and shying at every stone or object by the roadside or at every dog that runs out and barks. He also must be fearless of cars and bicycles and possess no bad habit, vice or trick in the stable or out. He should also be in good flesh, smooth-coated, show plenty of spirit and pluck without being rank, and be willing when called upon for a little burst of speed to show it without having to be cheered up with the whip, without jumping, bitching or hobbling. Last, but not least, he must be round and smooth. These are not secured by grain, or grass or hay feeding, but very largely by careful handling and educating.

The breeding year is before us. Thousands, principally farmers, are proposing to grow another colt, in spite of the fact that the barns are already full and the pasture a drug. What is the lesson gleaned? Is it not to stop all breeding which has produced failures in the past, to discard mares which have not proved producing dams and grow, or attempt to grow, only what will sell at a profit. Even then there is a per cent. of failure, resulting from the inherited tendencies of past generations, from unions which are not unions save in name, and from accidents. Any one engaged in the stable or family and therefore not interested in any "boom", but would aid in multiplying the per cent. of horses wanted to-day, because when the demand is met the price is always low. Don't be one to breed more good colts, and we must stop breeding so many which are not wanted. There is no use talking about the business being overdone, because there is ample room and no overcrowding at the top. It is only the ground tier of stock which is struggling for a place. As one rises in quality not alone in speed, the price and demand grows more active.

This is the lesson to be heeded. If the colts already bred are wanted at a good price continue the breeding, but if not, stop right here and put in a peg long enough to reason out the causes and find the path to relief. It can be found and may be available to any. There's nothing discouraging in the outlook save to him who has failed to keep pace with the times, or read aright the story of progress in breeding.

With the fact staring us in the face that the highest rate of speed in the trot is obtained only by the exercise of the highest skill on the part of the trainer and educator, not only in directing action, but in fitting shoes and harness and arranging boots of all styles, sizes and shapes. How strange that so many persist in holding on to their stock. Once in a while one appears who needs only to have the feet balanced, the harness properly adjusted, and be educated to go, but even this is no slight job and requires time and patience as well as skill on the part of the man. How strange, with these facts before us, that men, whose time is fully taken with a number of duties will not have the necessary appliances, or have never made a study of the structure of the foot and the science of balancing to expect to grow world-beaters and realize thousands from them. In the hope that this lightning may strike them, then persist in growing colts, planning for each to be a wonder and complaining because it is not. At the same time these colts have been wanted in their earlier days when the work of education was simple, by experts who could have succeeded with them and would have paid a good price for each. If horse breeding is to continue and be profitable the colts must be sold when young and turned over to the specialist to be prepared for work. Education cannot be deferred until maturity without loss to the grower. Tendencies must be fixed at an early age, and that too without excessive training, just as the child is led along during these years when habits are forming and before they are fixed.

Poultry Department.

Have a sharp eye for the broody hens for they will do good service in the next few weeks.

Boil the oats and feed when warm, after draining out all the water. This will make a good morning ration these cold days and the hens will thank you for it.

See that the hens have warm water at least twice a day during freezing weather. The time necessary to provide it will be well spent.

Eggs are holding remarkably high in the markets and those who have been securing a regular supply have made a big business this year. The price will drop rapidly now, as warm weather comes on and we must look sharply after the feed bill, substituting less expensive food for the corn given during the cold weather. A sharp eye must be held on this part of the work because here is where errors creep in and failure is invited. Look for the food nutrients where they will give the best returns for the dollar invested and there will be a good margin of profit with eggs at twelve cents a dozen.

Don't expect the hens to furnish eggs unless they have access to egg materials. The mill can not grind after the spring has run dry, neither can one grind out figs from thistles. Egg food must be supplied, not in excess, but in fair quantities. This means meat scraps, or cheese that poorer the business so increased that it demanded his whole time; and since his retirement from the printing business he has devoted all his energies to the various secretaryships, up to the time of his death, and had become widely known throughout Maine and the Masonic world. Thus ended a checkered and responsible career, filling every station with ability, urbanity and probity, compelling the respect and regard of all who had to do with him.

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December 1st, 1831, Mr. Berry married Lydia Maria Hobart of Bingham, Mass., where she was born August 5th, 1804, a descendant of one of the founders of that town. This happy connection brought them nine children, six of whom and the widow survive, with grandchildren and great grandchildren numbering over fifty. As many as possible of these he had been in the habit of gathering under the home roof on his wedding anniversaries, on which occasions the chronicles of the year and literary contributions have been read, accompanied with songs and instrumental music. In 1850, he adopted the German custom of a Christmas tree, which he described in the columns of the *Eclectic* at that time, and ever since his descendants have met annually at his Christmas tree and thoroughly enjoyed the occasion. BROWN THURSTON.

Young Folks' Column.

A CAT STORY. One day last spring my cat caught more mice than it could eat, so it brought them into the wood-shed and laid them down, and I took a piece of board and plied them up on it. The cat didn't like the way I fixed them, so it took and spread them out in three rows, with four in a row, all over the board. Last summer it would come up where I slept and get up on the bed and wake me up, and when I make molasses candy it will come up to me and mew till I give it some. One day father and mother went to the village and it would get up in a chair and look out of one window and then get down and go to another and look out and then go back to the first one. It acted as though it missed them. My father says that they had a cat, that, when it caught a mouse in the night, if it could get where they were, would come to his side of the bed and mew, and if he didn't take any notice of it it would leave the mouse on the floor side of the bed, but if he said something it would eat it. They have twin girls four years old at our nearest neighbor's just across the road from our house. Last fall I was in there and they had a little black kitten in a shoe box on the window sill, fast asleep, covered up as nice as could be. The kitten looked cunning, and the twins were cunning. Now will some boy or girl write a dog story, a good one, better than my cat story?

LUCINDA BURGESS.

Dear Aunt Myra: I thought I would write to you and send it to the children's column, and surprise you (now that you take the *Farmer*). I go to school to the Grange Hall; a team comes after the scholars in our district. Lennard Townsend is our teacher. Mamma was pleased with the birthday box you sent to her. I would like to come and see you next summer and have a good time eating apples and pears, and play with baby Earl and little Lena Crowell. Tell Lena to write to me, and I will write to her. I have had the croup and so couldn't go to school for most a week. Now I will close by sending a riddle for Uncle Henry to guess.

I have a dear friend,
I call her my pet,
And from her each day,
A nice present I get.

When to look for her gifts,
By her notes I well know;
And where she has put them
I always can go.

But, it left in her care,
For many a day,
They would surely take "wings"
And all fly away.

Now, I wonder if
Uncle Henry can tell
The name of this pet,
Whom I love so well.

From your little nephew,
EDGAR E. WATSON.

Fort Fairfield.

Dear Mr. Editor: I am a little girl 13 years old. This is my first attempt to write for the *Farmer*. My papa takes the *Farmer* and I like to read the young folks' column very much. I think the editor is very kind to let us have a column of our own. My papa and mamma live on a farm and keep six cows and two heifers, two horses, twenty-four sheep and eighteen hens. I have two sisters and three brothers. My sisters' names are Marcia L., 16 years old, and Helen L., 3 years old, and my brothers' names are Edgar L., 11 years old, George W., 8 years old, and baby Charlie 2 years old. My school is keeping now. For studies I have reading, spelling, geography, arithmetic and grammar. My teacher's name is Ed Colbath; he is a lovely teacher; we have twenty scholars. For pets I have a cat named Dick, a bossy named Pansy, a pet sheep named Rosa, and a colt named Prince. Prince is three years old in June, and weighs 1100 lbs., he is a very small colt for his age. I think as other girls tell what they can do, I will. I can wash dishes, sweep, dust, make beds wash, iron and sew. I will close, by sending a riddle: What is it that has two up standers, four down standers, two hookers, two lookers and one switch-about?

ETHEL M. TIBBETS.

East Exeter.

Dear Editor: This is my first letter to the *Farmer*. I am a girl 12 years old. My birthday was March 1st. One of my pets is a dog. What is the lesson gleaned? Is it not to stop all breeding which has produced failures in the past, to discard mares which have not proved producing dams and grow, or attempt to grow, only what will sell at a profit. Even then there is a per cent. of failure, resulting from the inherited tendencies of past generations, from unions which are not unions save in name, and from accidents. Any one engaged in the stable or family and therefore not interested in any "boom", but would aid in multiplying the per cent. of horses wanted to-day, because when the demand is met the price is always low. Don't be one to breed more good colts, and we must stop breeding so many which are not wanted. There is no use talking about the business being overdone, because there is ample room and no overcrowding at the top. It is only the ground tier of stock which is struggling for a place. As one rises in quality not alone in speed, the price and demand grows more active.

This is the lesson to be heeded. If the colts already bred are wanted at a good price continue the breeding, but if not, stop right here and put in a peg long enough to reason out the causes and find the path to relief. It can be found and may be available to any. There's nothing discouraging in the outlook save to him who has failed to keep pace with the times, or read aright the story of progress in breeding.

With the fact staring us in the face that the highest rate of speed in the trot is obtained only by the exercise of the highest skill on the part of the trainer and educator, not only in directing action, but in fitting shoes and harness and arranging boots of all styles, sizes and shapes. How strange that so many persist in holding on to their stock. Once in a while one appears who needs only to have the feet balanced, the harness properly adjusted, and be educated to go, but even this is no slight job and requires time and patience as well as skill on the part of the man. How strange, with these facts before us, that men, whose time is fully taken with a number of duties will not have the necessary appliances, or have never made a study of the structure of the foot and the science of balancing to expect to grow world-beaters and realize thousands from them. In the hope that this lightning may strike them, then persist in growing colts, planning for each to be a wonder and complaining because it is not. At the same time these colts have been wanted in their earlier days when the work of education was simple, by experts who could have succeeded with them and would have paid a good price for each. If horse breeding is to continue and be profitable the colts must be sold when young and turned over to the specialist to be prepared for work. Education cannot be deferred until maturity without loss to the grower. Tendencies must be fixed at an early age, and that too without excessive training, just as the child is led along during these years when habits are forming and before they are fixed.

Poultry Department.

Have a sharp eye for the broody hens for they will do good service in the next few weeks.

Boil the oats and feed when warm, after draining out all the water. This will make a good morning ration these cold days and the hens will thank you for it.

See that the hens have warm water at least twice a day during freezing weather. The time necessary to provide it will be well spent.

Eggs are holding remarkably high in the markets and those who have been securing a regular supply have made a big business this year. The price will drop rapidly now, as warm weather comes on and we must look sharply after the feed bill, substituting less expensive food for the corn given during the cold weather. A sharp eye must be held on this part of the work because here is where errors creep in and failure is invited. Look for the food nutrients where they will give the best returns for the dollar invested and there will be a good margin of profit with eggs at twelve cents a dozen.

Don't expect the hens to furnish eggs unless they have access to egg materials. The mill can not grind after the spring has run dry, neither can one grind out figs from thistles. Egg food must be supplied, not in excess, but in fair quantities. This means meat scraps, or cheese that poorer shells, clover, vegetables and a small per cent. of corn. It means common sense on the part of the breeder, backed by intelligence. See then, that the supply of oyster shells does not run dry, that vegetables in variety are cooked at regular intervals, that clover is provided daily, being either tied in bunches so the leaves can be pulled from the stalks, or cut fine and boiled and then mixed with the cooked food. Shell material must be ample and it comes from the shells, the wheat and clover, the latter being richest in supply.

Mr. Editor: Will you inform me through your paper at what time Bronze turkeys begin to lay, and how early one may be set to secure the best results? I am very much interested in the poultry department of your paper, as I have sound poultry for several years. I breed Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively, and think them the best *of all* for general purposes. SUBSCRIBER.

Oakland, Feb. 25.

Turkeys, not fat, fed on egg building food, will commence laying during the early part of April, the time being determined largely by their condition and food. Incubation should commence from the first to tenth of April, so that the poults may appear as the ground gets dry and the showery season of April is over. Early hatching is urged because of the greater advantage in the fall, the extra weight and larger price paying well for all bother. We feel to thank our correspondent for his word of praise, because, knowing him and the good work done in breeding for so many years, we know he is able to measure intelligently the scope of the practical work attempted in this column.

Dear Mr. Editor: I am a little girl eight years old. I live on a farm a little ways from the village. I have got five sisters, and three brothers. Three of my sisters and one of my brothers are married. I have got two little nephews. My school closed last Friday. My teacher's name is Mrs. H. L. Stevens of Temple. I study arithmetic, geography, third reader and spelling. I will close by sending a riddle why is a mamma's dress like a chair?

Bungeley. LUCILLA L. LAMB.

"What happened 400 years ago this year?" asked Freddie's teacher. "Don't know," answered Freddie. "I'm only 7 years old."

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ACHE

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